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REGD. NO B 1065

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 245 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

60,000 Italians Massed On Northern Front

Eden Proposes New Line Of Sanctions

BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS

To Be Followed By Jt. Embargo On Export Of Key Products To Italy

GHERLOGUBI BOMBED: 36 ABYSSINIANS BURIED ALIVE?

Through Reuter's Agency

GENEVA, Oct. 12.

Three League Committees spent to-day considering the question of sanctions against Italy.

Measures of financial boycott which the Financial Sub-Committee recommended are likely to be of little practical importance because of the Italian restrictions on currency which have already led to a cessation of the credit transactions, but at the meeting of the Committee of Seventeen which is considering economic sanctions in general, it is understood that Capt. Eden made a vigorous appeal for an embargo on Italian exports as a third sanction to be applied.

Capt. Eden pointed out that the League members were jointly responsible for buying over seventy per cent of Italy's exports. He argued that to cut these off would be the most effective argument, especially if it is to be followed by combined embargo on the export of certain key products to Italy.

The French delegate strongly supported this view.

Capt. Eden also pleaded for the expeditious application of effective sanctions.

A third committee is dealing with the question of possible additions to the list of war materials on which an embargo is to be placed.

FRENCH WARNING

Capt. Eden suggested that the inconvenience caused could be minimised by some form of mutual assistance and added that economic pressure could also be exercised by withholding supplies necessary for Italy to wage war, but this would require careful examination and might take longer to realise.

The French technical expert agreed on the efficacious effect to prohibition exports would have but warned against any undue severity especially as there was still some chance of conciliation. He suggested concentrating at present on key products.

SUPPORT TO BRITAIN'S

Mr. Titulescu suggested the examination of how economic loss to the boycotting countries could be minimised.

The British view-point was warmly supported by South Africa, Belgium, Holland and the Little Entente.

It is hoped that general discussion on Capt. Eden's proposal will conclude on Monday when the Committee meets again

ITALY MASSES 60,000 ON FRONT

Makale, Agressor's Next Objective Cut Off From Addis Ababa

ASMARA, Oct. 13.

Makale which is believed to be the next big objective of the Italian Northern Army is now completely cut off from communication with Addis Ababa according to Abyssinians who deserted with Ras Gugsa. The Italian line in the northern front now manned by 60,000 troops extends straight from the point twelve miles east of Adigrat to eight miles north of Aksum.

Men, machines and supplies continue to be rushed to fill in gaps in the line as fast as the absence of communications allow. The troops from the front line continue to scour the countryside for the elusive Ras Seyoum whom the Italians hope to win over in a similar fashion as Ras Gugsa.—

GERLOGUBI BOMBED

HARAR, Oct. 13.

When eleven Italian planes bombed Gerlogubi, a detachment of the Abyssinian infantry took refuge in dug outs. Detonations caused in the dug outs collapsed burying 36 alive. Italian planes are also bombing a large number of villages in the Danakil area near the western frontier. It is reported that many natives have been killed and wounded.—

Somali Chief Joins Ethiopian Forces

HARAR, Oct. 13.

Abyssinian circles claim that the Somali chief Samatarri has joined the Ethiopian forces with 2,000 followers. It is also stated

(Continued on page 7, col. 1.)

COLUMBUS DAY RIOTS

Clash Between Fascists & Anti-Fascists In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The Columbus Day celebrations were attended with violent rioting between thousands of fascists and anti-fascists round the statue of Columus.

Mayor Laguardia and Governor Lehman had just left the ceremony at Columbus square, when the hostilities started.

First, walking sticks, cudgels, and bottles were freely used and numbers sustained cracked heads and black eyes before the mounted police quelled the riot.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

ITALIANS' NOTABLE FEAT

LONDON, October 13.

No important military operations are reported in the week-end. Italians achieved a notable feat of constructing a road to Adowa, over which General De Bono travelled to take the formal possession of the town. The Italians while actively pursuing preparations for the next advance continue ceaseless propaganda among Ethiopian tribes.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

TOKIO, October 13.

It is understood the Foreign Office and the Admiralty have agreed to the terms of the Japanese reply to the British Government's suggestion of an early naval conference, the draft reply to be submitted to the War Office and then to the Cabinet. It is reported the draft states Japan is prepared to participate in the Conference on the understanding, firstly, that Japan is entitled to advocate the principles she laid down in the preliminary talks, namely, abolition of 5-5-3 ratio, and the substitution therefor, maximum tonnage: secondly, Japan to oppose the British proposal for voluntary declarations of construction programmes which in Japan's opinion involves no quantitative nor qualitative reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

GOVT. ORDERS ABOLITION

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13.

Government decided to abolish all Masonic Lodges in Turkey, on the ground that masonic principles were incompatible with nationalistic policy.—Reuter. ...

War News At A Glance

Make which is believed to be the object of next advance of Italians has been cut off from Addis Ababa.

Italians with a strength of 60,000 have extended their northern front for a length of 12 miles.

Italian 'planes bombed Gerlogubi in Harar. Thirty-six Abyssinians who took shelter in a dugout are reported to have been buried alive due to the collapse of the dugout.

AT GENEVA.

At the meeting of the Committee of Seventeen, Capt. Eden suggested cutting off purchases of Italy's exports, 70 per cent. of which were made by League members.

Another League Committee is dealing with the question of possible additions to the list of war materials on which an embargo is to be placed.

SRINIVAS IYENGAR TO COME BACK?

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The "United Press" authoritatively learns that the move set afoot five months ago to bring back Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-president of the Congress, to politics has now taken a definite shape.

A memorial signed by influential members of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee and A.I.C.C., including Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Congress M.L.A., and Mr. Bashyam urging Mr. Iyengar to that effect is being submitted.

A vigorous attempt is also being made to enable Mr. Iyengar to attend the forthcoming A.I.C.C. as an ex-officio member.—United Press.

'MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT QUITE CLEAR'

"Exaggerated" Reports On Postponement Of Congressmen's Conference

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following communique:—

We have come across newspaper reports and press statements by certain individuals explaining the reasons why the so-called "Special Conference of Congressmen" was abandoned. These reports are in most part either exaggerated or misinformed or both. These reports allude to certain conditions and assurances of which we know nothing. Nobody would make any conditions or give any assurances on behalf of the Congress without first accertaining the view of the proper Congress organisations. Mr. Nariman's statement is quite clear on this point. What he has promised is that when the proper time comes for the expression of opinion, he will try to persuade the B. P. C. C. to reconsider its attitude.

We hasten to correct the misimpression which in likely to be created in the public mind lest we shall be held responsible for making commitments which we have not made.

"MISTRESS FORD" WINS GRAND TRITERIUM

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At Long Champs, the Grand Criterium France's most important two-year olds race over a distance of a mile was won by Esmond's "Mistress Ford" by three-quarters of a length from Rivaud's "Gong" which was one and a half length ahead of Begum Aga Khan's "Le Duc."

Through Socialism To National Freedom

CONGRESS MUST RALLY WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Miss Maniben Kara's Appeal At Radical Youths' Conference

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Presiding over the Madras Radical Youths' Conference, held to-day at the Pachaiyappa's College Hall, Miss Maniben Kara, Labour Leader of Bombay, put in a strong plea for the abolition of the capitalist system as it has outlived its utility and pleaded vehemently for the cause of the workers and the poor classes of this country.

The following are extracts from her address:—

Youths of to-day are in perpetual conflict with the current social customs and conventions that represent a bygone age. It is foolish to seek to regulate the lives of young men living in an industrial age by the rules of Manu and Yajnavalkya who represented a patriarchal type of society and an archaic or a feudal mode of production. Every change in the mode or production gives a rise to a new form of society which require a new set of laws for regulating the social conduct of its members. The joint family system with all its rules and regulations and modes of behaviours has outlived its utility and can no longer hold within its framework the growing forces of the Indian society.

ENCOURAGE SOCIAL REVOLT

The youth thrown suddenly into the midst of modern industrial activity finds these feudal restrictions of the 13th century as galling and as destructive of his personal freedom and initiative and naturally rebels afainst it. This revolt of the youths takes many forms, some of them exaggerated and ludicrous but on the whole representing a healthy and progressive tendency in the society. But you cannot condemn a movement against age-old social restrictions and for greater personal freedom, initiative and development only because of a few excesses committed by over zealous persons. The social revolt of the youths against caste, joint-family, conventional marriages, religious superstitutions, social taboes, etc., deserves to be encouraged and supported by all progressive elements in the society.

CAPITALIST MENACE

But what the youth is apt to forget and very often forgets is the relation of this movement against social abuses and for social reform with the political movements for the radical transformation of the whole social basis of Society. The middle class youth, to whom the opportunities of economic betterment are denied by the capitalist system and whose personal life is denied its full free development by social customs and conventions, attaches more importance to the latter and directs all his iconoclastic zeal against the existing social customs and conventions. He cannot have full personal freedom and a free development of his personality unless he is economically independent.

Socialism is the only way out of the Capitalist crisis. Capitalism is daily leading us to worse and worse poverty and starvation. It cannot be reformed as the very basis law of its being is production for profit. All the oppressed and exploited classes in the society must line up with the working class in this grim struggle for emancipation not merely of the working class but of all oppressed masses. Friends, your place is with them. You are young. You are the heralds of the new age. The old has outlived itself. The capitalist order of society has outlived itself.

There is a dangerous drift amongst the Congress leaders towards capitulation and co-operation with the British Imperialism.

The A.I.C.C. will be meeting here in a couple of days and an effort will be made by some top leaders to get the Congress committed to the policy of acceptance of Offices, i.e., to agree to help British Imperialism in its exploitation of the Indian masses. What shall we do at this fateful moment? Shall we allow our Congress for which we fought, suffered and sacrificed—to be converted into an instrument of British Imperialism? Shall we allow these reactionary leaders to run away with the Congress and to utilise its great name and prestige for such ends? We will not. We will preserve the Congress for ourselves, as the organ of our national struggle for independence. We shall not allow the Congress to be prostituted.

TASK BEFORE LUCKNOW

To convert the Congress from a loose mass organisation into a fighting organ of the masses some radical alterations will have to be effected in the organisation and structure of the Congress.

In view of the fact that the struggle for national freedom has entered a new stage in which different methods and forms of combat will have to be adopted. The constitution of the organisational structure of the Congress will have to be altered to make it an effective fighting organ of the masses, steps will have to be taken to secure an effective control of the leadership by the rank and file membership through the introduction of the system of making reports, election of delegates in open mass meetings, discussion of draft resolutions in preliminary conferences and such other measures.

The struggle for power within the Congress between the reactionary leadership and the anti-imperialist rank and file will be waged in the Lucknow session. We have five months before us. Let us utilise these five months for a countrywide agitation and a mass movement for the democratisation and the radicalisation of the Congress and meet the reactionary leaders at Lucknow not as a loose amorphous mass but as an organised body which knows its own mind and is determined to win.

THROUGH LEGISLATURES

The legislatures under the new reforms and the elections to those bodies will afford us valuable platforms and opportunities for our propaganda, agitation and organisation. We must avail ourselves of those opportunities and contest elections on a basis of a platform embodying the immediate economic demands of the overwhelming majority of the electorate. We shall go to the legislatures not for working the reforms or for bringing about futile constitutional deadlocks but with the only object of utilising them as platforms for agitation, propaganda and organisation. The acceptance of offices is out of question.

Orgnisation of the workers peasants, small traders, artisans, salaried employees, students, etc., for the assertions of their right

(Continued on Page 7 col. 7).

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.Ag. to be trained and appointed as Cane Superintendent for the Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi. Salary Rs. 60-10-150 with free quarters. Apply to the Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi (Behar). (1931).

Wanted organisers, agents, secretary, clerks, typists, whole or part-time experienced competent should apply with testimonials. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay. (4995).

Wanted—A Trained Graduate Lady Superintendent. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. The applications should reach the undersigned by 31st October. 1935. Chairman, Municipal Board. Cawnpore. (1930).

Wanted an Undergraduate to work as a teacher in an A. V. Class attached to the Primary School at Murbad under this Board in the grade of 40-4-80. Intending candidates with S.T.C. qualification or with 5 years' experience in the teaching line should submit applications with testimonials, and information regarding caste and age to the undersigned before 23-10-1935. Selected candidates will have to come here for interview at their own expense. D. W. Raut. Chairman, District School Board. Thana. District School Board Office, Thana, 10-10-1935. (1923).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

Applicatons are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year der:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic. Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

Wanted a first class Mechanical & Electrical Engineer for a mofussil mill. Those with thorough knowledge and previous experience of Turbine working need only apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4967, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for the Vile Parle Municipality—(1) An Accountant, B.Com. one with the knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting and possessing L.S.G. Diploma preferred. (2) A Building and Road Inspector, one holding Diploma in Civil Engineering and experienced in Building and Road Construction. (3) A Sanitary Inspector, one having passed the Sanitary Inspector's Examination conducted by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London. One with a Degree or Diploma and experience in Public Hygiene will be preferred. Applications should be addressed to "Caesar D'Mello, Esquire, President. Vile Parle Municipality" so as to reach him on or before 20-10-35. N.E.—Canvassing will disqualify the candidates. (1928).

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, overseers, suboverseers, Doctors, Teachers, Engineers and Typists to consult Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (4991).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted sound parties as Distributors, Agents for first-hand highly popular Indian Talkies. Full particulars, financial status, reply paid invited. Seth Sohanlal Suda, Patpatian Street, Lahore. (4996).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores. Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Baroda	Broach	Bulsar
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Quick Sale—Running Restaurant clean well-equipped. Prominent Business locality. Fort. Owner leaving country. Interviews by appointment. Apply Box No. 4987, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale Rare Opportunity valuable land at Vile Parle, 2,800 square yards, frontage on Ghodbunder Road, and Juhu seas back. Apply Box No. 4973, "Bombay Chronicle.".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th October, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client CASSUM MIYA ABDUL KADAR has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Bomanshaw D. Bomanji to whom the same was mortgaged by Anandrao Maruti Waloonj in his personal capacity and also as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his son Balraj and the said Balraj Anandrao a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Anandrao Maruti Waloonj.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, charge, inheritance gift, trust, lease, exchange, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing 3295 square yards, but on actual measurement found to measure 3028 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331-551, New Nos. 4053, 4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and Cadastral Survey No. 1169, Lower Parel Division together with the tenement or dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091 555B, and 555C all which said premises are situate at Mahim Agar Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Valchand Dullabhji H. Hirachand and on or towards the South partly by Sayani Road and partly by the property of Abdul Gani Abba.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1935.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Attorneys for Cassum Miya Abdul Kadar.
1929.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

City Engineer's Department (Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of laying a 9" diameter pipe sewer and accessories along Churchgate Street Extension and excavating a trench for the Ejector No. 1 to be installed in Back Bay Reclamation Block No. 1 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th Oct., 1935.
1932.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HAMAL STREET IN THE LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Dalia Narayan Falsunge and with the consent and concurrence of the Mortgagee Hari Narayan Falsunge in pursuance of the Court's order, dated the 20th day of September, 1935, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY 19th October 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises the right title and interest of the insolvent and the Mortgagee in the under-mentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of Fazandari land whereof Fatmabai Janmahomed is the present Fazandar containing by admeasurement Eighty-five (85)- square yards or thereabouts together with dwelling house standing thereon on the North Side of Hamal Wadi Vin the Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under A ward No. 676-677 and Street Nos. 45-47 and New Street Nos. 16-16A 18-20 in the Street known as Hamal Street and bearing New Survey No. 9570 and Cadastral City Survey No. 150 of Colaba Division and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Dorabji Pestonji Adhiaru on or towards the West by the house of Kondaji Vithoji Vanjari on or towards the North by partly house of Jairaj and partly by the house of Rewager Bawa and on or towards the South by the said Hamal Wadi Lane or Hamal Street.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Chimanlal & Co., Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2694 BALES OF AFRICAN COTTON A. R. (KAMPALA, BUSOGA, BUKEDI, JINJA, MANZA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godowns on the Port Trust Plot by Order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. C. Parekh & Coy.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE CHINA MATTING CARPETS, etc., SHOP OF Messrs. UMER EBRAHIM & CO., IN ONE LOT OR IN DIFFERENT LOTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1277 of 1935, (Mahomed Usman v/s Bachu Oomer) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 14th and (TO-MORROW) TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street.

All the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs Umer Ebrahim & Co., consisting of big and small rolls of floor coverings, cane-baskets, bundles of Japanese Wallchicks, lots of Chinese and Japanese mattings, Punjabi, fans, floor washing brushes, large and small door mats, bundles of small and large, borns, door mats of steel wire, bamboo combs, canvas for cushion chairs, feather dusters, cane hand-bags, oil cloth, fans of khas, velvet pile carpets, bed-sheets rugs, Indian carpets, cane stool, steel-wire mats, coir-mattings, furniture, typewriter, etc.

Also goods lying at Godown No. 133, 1st Chinch Bunder Road, opp. the shop of Shivji Lovji Rangvala, Khadak.

The above is on view from 11 a.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES

Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

FIJI INDIANS TO ORGANISE

Deputations To Go To Simla And Whitehall

ETAWAH, Oct. 12.

The local Indian Colonial Association understands that the Indian population of the Fiji Islands is making efforts to organise and send a deputation of the Indians to India and England to wait upon the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Secretary of State for Colonies.

They will put forward the claims and grievances of the Indian community before them, against the proposal constitutional changes in the Fiji. They will also oppose the introduction of the nomination system as against the present election system, which has so far worked to the satisfaction of all communities in the Fiji including Europeans.

It is expected to visit India in next winter.—United Press.

UNDER CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT

Two Socialists Arrested At Lyallpur

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

It is reported that two socialist workers of Lyallpur, namely Achint Ram and Ram Rekha Mall, have been arrested by the C. I. D. under the Criminal Law Amendment Act at Lyallpur. They have been brought to Lahore Shahi Fort and are detained there.

nection with the socialist propaganda in Lyallpur district.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

pcs. iron pipes; 70 bags aluminium sulphate; 1131 cases dyes dry; 204 bags nitrate of soda; 632 bundles copper sheets; 102 cases elect. goods; 206 drums bleaching powder; 60 coils iron wire; 36 cases oil cloth; 34 bales paper; 495 pcs. auto parts; 102 coils hoops; 14 cases window glasses; 1040 pkgs wagon parts; 76 cases art. silk yarn; 145 bags h'ware; 60 brls. cement; 20 cases syrup; 150 bales sulphate of soda; 262 bundles m. s. channels; 445 bags stareh; 200 pcs. carr sheet.

From Baltemore:—664 pcs. aspin logs.

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 12.

S.S. City of Canterbury, Captain H Percival, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Arrived from Liverpool via Karachi.

S.S. Vasna, Captain J Rowe. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi

S.S. Tosari, Captain J M Vandrish, Agents Volkart Bros., Arrived from Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 12.

S.S. Siljestad, Captain T Lind. Agents Louis Drefus and Co., Sailed for Philadelhia via Cape of Good Hope.

S.S. Jalabala, Captain A E Trick. Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Alleppey.

S.S. Tosari, Captain J M Vandrish, Agents Volkart Bros., Sailed for Sanfrancisco via Colombo.

S.S. British Chemist, Captain W W Thomas, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Sailed for Abadan.

S.S. Generale Petilti, Captain G Tadaldi, Agents Lloyd Triestino Sailed for Trieste via Bhavnagar.

LOADING

Bombay, October 12.

S.S. Generale Petilt, for Europe Ports via Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 12.

2 Siljestad, 2519, U S A, 13-10, L Dreyfus and Co., Ltd.
3 Tosari, 4458, Colombo, 12-10, Volkart Bros.
4 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 15-10, K Nixon and Co.
7 Anyo Maru, 5741, Kobe, 12-10, N Y Kaisha.
8 Col-di-Lana, 3709, Colombo, 12-10, L Triestino.
9 Sturmfels, 3834, Karachi, N F, L Edwards, Ltd.
11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 19-10, Grahams Tdg. Co.
16 Takliwa, 3742, Durban, 16-10, M M and Co.
17 Ellora, 2386, Karachi, 13-10, Div. S. T. Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, Busra, 16-10, M M and Co.
8 Generale Petite, 3509, Trieste, 13-10, L Triestino.
10-11 Taijin Maru, 3654, Karachi, 14-10, O S Kaisha.
15 Hashemi, 298, M'-Coast, 14-10, S Hassum and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D E Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 12-10, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalarashmi, 2681, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
M Bhadravati, 552, N F, N F, B S N Co.
O Cambay Prince, 249, NF NF, E. Tarmahomed & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Bangalore 11-10 M M & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 24-10, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macvicar 21-10, J Finlay and Co.
City of Venice, 21-10, K. Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY

Uhenfels 16-10 L Edwards.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Alipore 12-10 J & O S N Co.
Holland Maru, 28-10, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 18-10, P and O S N Co.
Taijin Maru, 9-10, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Shikisan Maru 20-10, O S Kaisha.
Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Johannesburg, 21-10 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Monroe 17-10, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Varsova, 19-10, M M and Co.
Kidderpore, 23-10, P and O S N Co.
Bamora 10-10 M M and Co.
Vasna 12-10 M M and Co.
Bankura 14-10 M M and Co.

FROM MOULMEIN

Benfield, 14-10, M M and Co.
Jalaputra, 16-10, S S N Co., Ltd
Storviken, 12-10, Scindia Steam Navigation Co.
Chinkoa 14-10 M M & Co.

FROM HULL

Serbino, 15-10, James Finlay and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 19-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 22-10, L Triestino.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 18-10, F F Campbell and Co
Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia, 19-10, Graham's T. Co.
California, 31-10, Graham's T. Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Calcatta Maru, 17-10, N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 22-10, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 12-10 N Y Kaisna.
Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 16-10, M M and Co.
Vasna 17-10, M M and Co.
Bankura 23-10, M M and Co.
Vita 14-10, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 16-10, M M and Co.
Kenya, 31-10, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Bhadravati,	10-10-35
S.S. Dayavati.	10-10-35
S.S. Britannia,	10-10-35
S.S. Mooltan, (boats)	11-10-35
S.S. Hashemi,	11-10-35
S.S. Fairfield City (boats American cotton)	11-10-35
S.S. Victoria (boats American cotton)	11-10-35
S.S. Irrawadi,	11-10-35
S.S. Col.-di-Lana	11-10-35

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 12.

S.S. Tosari, for Boston:—30 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—25 bales wool raw C Lister and Co.

S.S. Bangalore for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisna.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Sturnfels for Hamburg:—2743 bags gr. oil cake M Hosein and Sons: 50 bales cotton fly V P Maskai.

For Oparto:—25 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai

For Antwerp:—178 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 55 bales cotton G M Vyas and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool—75 bales cotton twist waste Ratilal and Co.; 1400 bales gr. oil cake M Hoosein and Sons; 100 bales hemp raw J Moolchand; 25 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 54 bags seed (methi) B Lalwant and Co.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton twist waste O Cotton Waste Co.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—1400 bags gr. nut oil cake M Hoosen and Sons: 200 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Marseilles:—93 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Manchester:—246 bags gum N Mulji and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw Swastick General Tr. Co.: 76 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.

S.S. Taijan Maru for Osaka:—105 tons iron scrap M S Hoosen and Co.; 60 bags aluminium scrap G Gabriel

For Moje:—300 tons steel scrap G Gabriel.

S.S. Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 12.

S.S. Sonnenfels, agents L. E., from Hamburg:—37 cases globes: 1043 bales paper; 55 bales bottles; 40 cases accumulators; 281 drums dyes dry; 199 cases y. m. sheets; 22 cases y. m. tubes; 25 cases camphor; 56 cases candles; 134 gonjs. clove stemps; 1000 bags penetrose pearl; 1000 bags starch; 62 cases machinery and parts; 524 cases gl. bangles; 25 cases shoe [illegible] 92 cases electric goods; 250 cases boards; 197 cases h'ware; 50 cases slate pencils; 45 cases printing ink; 287 cases h'lanterns; 75 cases slates; 29 cases alum; 45 cases earthenware; 80 drums permangnate of potash; 100 drums bleaching powder; 200 kegs. chlorate of potash; 210 pcs. aspin logs.

From Bremen:—200 coils iron wires; 90 bundles iron tubes; 45 cases rubber tubes; 507 cases h'ware; 105 bags bolts and nuts; 72 cases aluminium circles; 221 bundles copper sheets; 220 cases beer; 400 bags gl. bottles; 50 bags fuller earth; 1000 bundles m. s. sheets.

From Antwerp:—369 cases wire nails; 475 pcs. asbesta cement; 1925 bundles steel sheets; 1793

(Continued in Col. 5).

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has done well to bring to public notice once again the unsatisfactory character of the Textile Tariff Board. As regards the personnel it has already been condemned as thoroughly unsuitable and prejudicial to the best interests of India. The Chairman has been imported from Great Britain. The terms of reference are restricted —deliberately restricted, and it is futile to hope that this Board would afford adequate protection to the infant Indian industries.

Unequal Bargain

The only question that the Board has to consider is whether the present duties against Lancashire goods should continue and with this personnel it is not difficule to foresee the recommendations. The Secretary of the Merchants' Chamber admirably sums up the case for India when he says: "My committee feel that a piece-meal reduction of tariffs in all commodities, in defiance of the views of the Assembly and a specific agreement with reference to textiles, are unsuitable methods adopted by Government of securing stable trade relationships with the United Kingdom, particularly because public opinion in India holds that it is unequal bargain, and that the benefit conferred on interests in the United Kingdom is very much greater than the corresponding benefit, which it is claimed, is derived by Indian."

Howrah Bridge Contract

The Howrah Bridge contract is due to be given to one of the tenderers in the near future. This bridge is to cost the Indian taxpayer over two crores of rupees. As such the Press and the people have a right and duty to take interest in the question as to whom it is to be given. When the country spends so much money we have a right to expect that India's interests must be given preference to those of any foreigners. Elsewhere in this issue is published an article by a "Legislator" who reviews the situation and rightly pleads for the contract to be given to an Indian concern. The Government should, in fact, see that the steel and other materials to be used are also purchased as far as possible in this country.

An Artistic Catalogue

To have made a business catalogue an artistic creation is the achievement of "The Tokyo-India Exporters' Association," Tokyo. Their 1935 catalogue of Tokyo goods is a fine production, printed throughout on art paper and attractively illustrated. It is issued for the purpose of introducing to prospective buyers abroad merchandise of the members of the Association.

Besides its commercial value the catalogue is a compact index of the industrial activity of Japan and as such should interest our own industrialists and manufacturers.

Locomotive Manufacture In India

"So Far As This Question Is Concerned Govt. Have Shown Extreme Inefficiency, Inactivity And Indifference"

(By Mr. V. V. GIRI)

"This industry is very valuable from the National point of view. Apart from its importance as affecting the question of national defence, it is an industry which gives ample opportunities for the purpose of training Indian in mechanical engineering . . . . ."

This is what the Tariff Board said in 1924 about the prospects of the locomotive industry in India. And yet when Mr. V. Chetty moved in the Assembly to equip Railway Workshops for locomotive manufacture, the Government thought fit to oppose the resolution which nevertheless was passed.

Below we give the speech of Mr. Giri delivered on that occasion which gives a complete history of the question of locomotive manufacture and exposes the Government's claims as baseless.

GOVT. POLICY RESPONSIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

"If I may say so, this subject of locomotive manufacture is a subject which is as old as the hills. Promises have been made on the floor of this House that India will be made self-contained in the matter of manufacture of locomotives and locomotive requirements, but these promises have remained mere promises and they have never been put into practice by the Government of India. I would like to mention briefly that the history of the locomotive industry began with the year 1918 when the Government of India issued a communique, dated the 1st March 1918, wherein they stated—"The Government of India have recently under consideration methods of making India more independent of outside sources in supply of raw materials'

TARIFF BOARD'S EVIDENCE.

"Again, Sir, in the year 1924, the Tariff Board in their first Report have made some observations regarding the manufacture of locomotives in this country, and incidentally, I would like to reply to my friend Sir H. Ghuznavi. He stated that in order to make locomotives in this country a lot of materials have to be brought from England, that raw materials have to be imported from abroad. In this connection I should like to refer you, Sir, to para, 13, Chapter II, of the Tariff Board Report relating to the locomotive building industry, which states as follows:—"The industry is very valuable from the National point of view. Apart from its importance as affecting the question of national defence, it is an industry which gives ample opportunities for the purpose of training Indians in mechanical engineering, and if India is to make itself independent as far as possible in the supply of its railway requirements, it is essential that it should possess a well estalished locomotive industry.

With regard to the supply of labour also, it is favourably situated, for it cannot be regarded as an industry in which all labour has to be specially trained. There are many engineering works, railway workshops and factories where labour of the kind required in this industry is available at reasonable cost and in sufficient quantity.

With regard to raw materials, it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the quantity of raw materials required in the manufacture of locomotive can be obtained in in India either from the Tata Iron and Steel Company or from other local works engaged in the manufacture of steel products, especially castings."

RAVEN COMMITTEE

Now, Sir, again this matter came to the fore when the Raven Committee inquired into this question. This Committee's ouservations are also quite relevant to show that the manufacture of all railway requirements will be cheaper if made in railway workshops than in private firms, and I would only refer to a few lines in the Report of the Raven Committee. "Assuming equal efficiency of organisation and control on either side, all the elements of cost such as labour, materials and oncost have necessarily a tendency to be lower in a Railway Workshop than in a private Workshop.....We only wish to emphasise here that, with respect to such components of locomotives and spare parts of carriages and wagons that have till now been manufacted almost entirely in railway workshops in India," their conclusions are these "that the rates at which spare parts of rolling stock are being manufactured in railway workshops do bear favourable comparison with the rates which outside agencies could or would charge; that nevertheless such manufacture is 'not' being carried on as efficiently and economically as it could be, owing either to lack of organization and co-ordination or lack of suitable plant; and that with the concentration of the manufacturing work, in such existing shops as are advantageously situated with respect to cheap labour, fuel and suitable equipment, on the lines we have recommended great economies could be achieved."

EMPTY PROMISES.

In the year 1927, this subject again came to the fore, and it was mooted by a Member of the Swaraj Party which was then under the distinguished leadership of the late lamented Pundit Motilal Nehru, and there was a discussion on this matter. I am glad to see again under the distinguished leadership of my esteemed leader Mr. Bhulabhai Desai a Resolution on this very subject has been moved. Thus, Sir, from the year 1918 to the year 1935 on several occasions this subject came before this Assembly, and promises were made that the matter would be looked into, that investigation was being made, that the report was expected and that it would be placed before the Standing Finance Committee or before this House.

I would like to prove that during the last 15 years, crores have been spent in the matter of purchase of locomotives from other countries, and reference to the debates in the Legislative Assembly in 1934 will bear out my statement.

SIN OF GOVERNMENT

On the 13th March 1934, the Financial Commissioner submitted to the House a statement showing the number of broad gauge and meter gauge loco-

(Continued on page 14, col. 4.)

ROLE OF ART IN PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY

All India Competition In Fancy Fabrics Suggested

Research and art are essential requisites for progress in industry, writes the Indian Textile Journal. During the first epoch in the industrial renaissance in England, revolutionary discoveries in textile manufacturing methods altered the whole landscape and the ceaseless after-research of workers have improved mechanical efficiency to a high order. If research has its particular sphere, the role of art in industry has been no less important since it lends the magic touches of the aesthetic and the beautiful to the finished material. England in spite of many reverses in the textile trade undoubtedly continues to be the very abode of the diligent research worker and the creative artist, thanks to the existence of organised effort and the willingness of manufacturers to materially encourage inventive talent. In India, the modern mill industry is no longer in its infancy to remain indifferent to ideas of betterment. Research calculated to assist the growers of cotton and the spinners of yarn in India is already being systematically prosecuted in an organised manner. But no such co-ordinated effort is being made for the cultivation of artistic tendencies amongst local technicians suited to the peculiarities of our own national outlook. To our memory only a stray mill here or there has offered prizes for original designs to be utilised for their own purposes. However, a move will have to be made for setting the ball rolling.

A SOUND SUGGESTION.

In this connection, a sensible and equally useful suggestion is proffered by a Bombay technician in mill employ who avers that "encouraging the expression of art in the production of textile fabrics" should be made possible by holding an all-India competition in fancy fabrics and designs open to workers in mills and factories. For endowing authority and ensuring success to such a scheme the patronage as well as the backing of some representative organizations are initially necessary. For example, high standing associations like the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association and the Panday Textile Trust who have rendered useful work for the "uplift of the mill staff" in India can, possibly without undue strain, enlarge their sphere of work by promoting competitions and giving prizes for kindling interest amongst the technical officers of our mills. Several precedents come easily to one's mind, and a notable case is that of the Royal Society of Arts in London who annually award scholarships and prizes for designs and decorations in textile and other industrial arts that are famous all over England and the British Empire. This example can be conveniently essayed for inculcating and arousing the love for creating things amongst the mill staff and students in Technical Institutes in India. Exuberant enthusiasm alone is not the mainspring that opens the minds of workers with nascent faculties unless interest is awakened to prospects of material recognition and even publicity.

NEW FACTORY FOR TRAVANCORE

China Clay And Porcelain Manufacture

The Government of Travancore have, it is understood, sanctioned the starting of a china-clay refining and porcelain factory at Kundara, near Quilon.

An enormous demand exists already in mill areas for refined china-clay, which is used for sizing purposes, and it is at present supplied from England, Germany and some parts of India. The deposits at Kumbalom (four miles from Kundara) have been found to be eminently suitable for this purpose.

Need For Scientific Sales Organisation

Prof. Davar Warns Indian Textile Industry

"The marketing of our agricultural produce requires considerable re-organisation on the most scientific modern lines. In this connection, no well-ordered and substantial progress can be made without the assistance of the State. In fact, the State in this country derives the largest proportion of its revenue from agriculture, and thus, is the most interested partner in its development. America, the British Colonies and various western countries have introduced the most scientific marketing methods. England is following up in that regard."

With these words, Principal Sohrab R. Davar strongly emphasised the need for a proper organisation to sell the produce of this country not only in India but also abroad, in the course of a lecture on Economic and Industrial Waste due to defective sale and marketing organizations, at the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday.

In the absence of Mr. V. I. Mehta, the Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. P. M. Shah introduced the lecturer.

NEED FOR MARKETING ORGANIZATION

The lecturer said:

Our manufacturing industries are unfortunately at a great disadvantage. Whether we take the cotton textile industry in which this district is so largely interested or sugar industry or for the matter of that any other industry, we find that the management is wholly ignorant of the methods of modern scientific sales management. The old fashioned method of selling goods through selling agents who are given a monopoly for sales in certain centres, is a hundred years behind the time, and what is worse that persons who act as selling agents are themselves entirely ignorant of the modern scientific methods of sales organisation and marketing. These selling agents or even the old-fashioned managers of manufacturing concerns have neither the desire nor the ability to adopt modern selling methods. Scientific publicity in any form is an item unknown to them. The great power behind a scientifically organised publicity or advertising campaign as understood in America and in advanced countries of Europe is like a closed book to these old-fashioned managers and promoters of our industries.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

"In this connection it would be interesting for you to know that the sales organisation and marketing is directed by all large and important concerns in Europe and America through a department of its own, known as Sales Management department. Market research is conducted with a view to first of all discover the potentiality of different markets, its requirements as at present and the chances of their development, the present sellers and makers or producers who hold the paramount position there and the quantity of their sales, the type and class of consumers, wholesalers and retail shop-keepers, who deal with same, the varying patterns, sizes and special requirements of different consumers in different locations. Statistical data is thus prepared of all these, after a carefully directed research or investigation of the wholesaler, known as wholesaler research, dealer known as dealer research and consumer konwn as consumer research, through the help of a large trained staff. Thus the manufacturer gets a thorough panoramic review of the situation and is able to launch his campaign in a proper manner, as well as produce exactly that which could be sold at the best advantage and avoid producing articles which are least required. The selling staff of commercial travellers, branch managers, etc. is carefully supervised by the Sales Management department and constantly instructed and guided as to their duties, the various arguments which could be advanced in response to those of the rivals, the contemplated competition of rival companies and firms and how to meet them, through regular "sales-bulletins" issued by the department from time to time on the footing of special information collected by the department. The results of these investigations conducted in this manner for a few months are then tabulated and analysed with a view to find out what is the particular reason which the majority of buyers are impressed with in connection with the purchase of that article, so that the company itself would instruct its factory to follow the trend of public thought and meet their wants. This is because the first principle of scientific selling is that "A customer is always right," i.e., it is not for the seller to dogmatise to the customer as to what he should have, but to follow the line of least resistance and to try as far as possible to meet the consumers' point of view and give him exactly that which he fancies will meet his own requirements.

NO MARKET RESEARCH.

The problems of Market Research as we understand them today, are virtually speaking unknown to these ignorant men. The result is that they never plan and direct production according to the changing requirements of markets, but simply act as so many automatic selling machines on the penny in the slot principle. The modern sales or marketing organisation works in close co-operation with the manufacturing or the technical side, and in fact guides and directs it from time to time as to the changing requirements in quality, design, pattern, etc on the market. Thus not only the purchaser gets what he wants according to the fashion of the day, but the sales are regular

(Continued on page 14, col. 4.)

Readers' Views

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So long as the usual plea of ever recurring financial stringency lasts, there is no chance that the Government will of its own accord take up the question of starting on an adequate scale new institutions for scientific research and manual training in various handicrafts. It is, therefore, the duty of the public to take up this matter in their own hands and start with the help of experts technical schools of the proper type.

On the model of tailoring colleges experts in soap making and other industries should start separate private schools, private engineering work shops, and art schools and they will surely be utilised by the unemployed young men.

I may here call the attention of the parents to the British Institute of Engineering Techonology with Lord Asquith as its president. This institute has opened its office in Bombay for the benefit of the students of India, Burma and Ceylon. It places within the reach of every student of average intelligence practical and theoretical knowledge of nearly 100 distinct careers by correspondence.

The Diplomas granted by this institute are recognised by the British and other Governments.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. SANT.

PRAGUE FAIR CLOSES

Successful In Export Trade

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

The Prague 31st Fair closed aftfr a brisk business. It has this time too, kept fully its Export feature, and especially this fact must be considered as a success. The number of visitors to this Fair was better than that to the Autumn Fair, 1934. Important purchases have been closed by foreign visitors, coming this time for a great part from overseas. The typical Czechoslavak Export Products, having been excellently represented at this Fair, e.g. Porcelaine, Glass, Leather Goods, Toys, Metal Products, etc., sold well. Business with Czechoslovak buyers surpassed expectations of exhibitors.

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Our London Letter

Baldwin Defends British Attitude

WHAT MUSSOLINI BANKS ON?

Cripps' "Working Class Sanctions"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 5,
(By Air Mail).

On Thursday morning we were taken by surprise by the news received from Addis Ababa that the war between Italy and Abyssinia had begun. On Friday evening the newspaper-boys in London were showing bills bearing the ominous word "Official," which is meant to tell the hurrying public that they have war news that is really true. This was a step forward from the single word "War" which made its appearance on Thursday night. As a matter of fact, for Europe this is a week-end of pause. The French Cabinet has met and the Council of the League is to meet this afternoon. In the meantime the first phase is likely to be one of "big battles" in which the Abyssinians will fight as armies and will be defeated.

The Guns Go Off.

What the League Council will do to-day can be foreseen just a little more definitely than it could on Thursday. The Committee of Thirteen, which, in fact, is the Council itself in committee, to use the Parliamentary phrase, will present to the Council, in plenary session (with the addition of the Italian representative, who was not, of course, on the Committee) its report on the "dispute". The report is ready. Had the Italian attack on Addis Ababa not begun it would have been in three parts; first, an historical review of the series of events from the Ual Ual incident onwards; second, an examination of the political and legal aspect of the question; and, third, recommendations. As things have turned out, there will be no recommendations, and the other two parts of the report will be presented and will be the background of whatever decisions the Council may take. However, since the guns went off in East Africa, they may echo in the Mediterranean and re-echo any moment in Europe. It may be the beginning of another World War. There are some people in this country who still cling to the hope that only economic and financial sanctions will be applied by the League of Nations.

Mussolini's Plans.

Those who know the plans that are prepared at Geneva do not take this view. The proposal is that all the nations in the League shall apply economic sanctions, but that this shall be supplemented by a naval blockade by the British and French fleets. The British and French Navies will prevent ships entering or leaving Italian ports or going through the Suez Canal. This, of course, is an act of war. It is at the same time thought that Mussolini now believes that he has sufficient troops, bombing aeroplanes, military equipment, and food in Abyssinia to march to Addis Ababa and win a spectacular military triumph. If he can do this he will satisfy national patriotism in Italy. An immediate spectacular success of this kind might mean that it would not be necessary for the Duce to attempt to defy the blockade at the Italian ports and at the Suez Canal. He might by this means seek to refrain from provoking naval action by Britain and France. Strong in his military position in Abyssinia, he could then open negotiations.

Committee Of Five's Report

Some of those who support the British Government and League sanctions do so on the ground that they will bring down Mussolini and the Fascist regime in Italy. It has been, however, made perfectly clear that the British National Government does not want to overthrow Mussolini. Sir Samuel Hoare's special message of friendship has been followed by speeches by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Neville Chamberlain expressing goodwill towards Mussolini and the Fascist Government in Italy. The Report of the Committee of Five would place Abyssinia under Imperialist domination as surely as though Mussolini got his way completely. The Imperialist character of this document led to the delegates from Russia, Rumania and Turkey refusing to vote for it at Geneva. But they voted for the League sanctions, which will impose it. They are a minority and the Capitalist and Imperialist Powers in the League will get their way.

On the other hand, Mussolini will try to localise the present fight in Abyssinia, but a clash as a result of the big naval preparations by Britain in the Mediterranean may easily occur. If one naval gun is fired in the Mediterranean the whole of Europe is bound to explode. This danger is already shown in the increased insurance rates for cargoes passing through the Suez Canal.

Mr. Baldwin's Speech.

The attitude of the British Government was emphasised by Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, at the Conservative gathering at Bournemouth only last night. It is recognised by thousands of people that this is a typical statement from the leader of the Government which is to blame for the shilly-shallying which has allowed the Italian Fascists to advance to the slaughter of thousands of Abyssinians. "This country resents and indignantly rejects the aspersions which have been cast upon its sincerity in defending the Covenant," declared the Prime Minister, who added "it will bode ill for the League of Nations if one of its leading members in proclaiming its fidelity to obligations to which all are equally bound of their free will should be held up to suspicion and misrepresentation of its motives.

Lansbury And Labour Party.

In contrast to the proceedings of the Conservative Party Conference which were most harmonious, since Mr. Churchill, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page Croft, saw no reason to oppose the Government's foreign policy, the proceedings of the Labour Party Conference held during the week at Brighton were most exciting owing to the differences of opinion between Mr. Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps, on the one hand, and the Executive of the Party on the other. As Mr. Lansbury and his minority movement were defeated at Brighton on the subject of Sanction resolution, speculation still goes on about G. L. and the Labour leadership. It will probably go on until he has met the Parliamentary Labour Party on Tuesday. The Parliamentary Party, I understand, is much divided on whether it should be intimated to him that his resignation would strengthen the party's position, and that a leader crusading against party policy is no asset. Some of the most influential trade union leaders are convinced on the point, and—with a good deal of backing in the party are advocating the election of Mr. Arthur Greenwood as Parliamentary leader for the remainder of this session at least. Others of the parliamentary group would fall back upon Major Attlee as interim leader, and there is another section which would urge Mr. Lansbury to stay his hand until Mr. Herbert Morrison can find a seat. It is generally recognised that after the election the question of the leadership will have to be considered afresh, as at the worst Labour must double or treble its present strength and the range of choice must be widely increased.

Labour and Sanctions.

To return to the proceedings of the Labour Party at Brighton, the debate on Sanctions lasted for over five hours and in all the twenty speeches there was not a weak or unworthy one. It began with an admirable and vigorous exposition of labour's League policy by Hugh Dalton, who slyly found some of his best sources of exposition in the speeches of Mr. Lansbury and Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons. Dr. Dalton's peroration was almost Churchillian. He said: "For better or for worse this country of ours is a Great Power. Are we going to play the part of a Great Power in these days, a great comrade among the nations, or shall we slink impotently into the shadows, impotent by our own choice, unfaithful to our solemn pledges, not a comrade but a Judas among the nations, deservedly left as we should be without a friend in the world, preparing our own dishonour, our own downfall, at no distant date. Sir Stafford Cripps opened the attack in a speech which was curiously abstract and remote. A Conservative Government, he said, must pursue imperialist aims; no League system has a reality within imperialism, even though the Soviet Russia is a member; Mussolini will not be crushed by sanctions, but will drive a satisfactory bargain, with his fellow-members of the International Burglars' Union "even though they have temporarily turned policemen." Sir Stafford confessed to a change of view about the League, although, as he was later reminded, he did not give an adequate explanation of the rapidity of his conversion. His own solution was what he called "working-class sanctions" to be used, apparently, against "our class enemies the National Government" and against Mussolini. What the trade unions who are to be the instruments, of these "working-class sanctions" prescription thought of this middle-class lawyer's prescription was heard with some emphasis during the debate. General strikes are not in their line. Sir Charles Trevelyan, a founder of the Socialist League, of which Sir Stafford Cripps is the Chairman, was even ruder to Sir Stafford. But a miners' spokesman, Mr. Jack Williams, contributed the epitaph. "I think it will be agreed," he said, "that Sir Stafford Cripps is the most colourful figure the workers in this country have produced since Sir Oswald Mosley," a mot the delegates enjoyed the more the longer they thought of it.

Motive Behind Benda Raid

To Avenge Assault Of Kennedy By Villagers Says Private Brogden

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 12

In The Benda Village Trial, four witnesses were examined to-day. Private Wilson deposed that he saw Byrne, one of the accused enter his barracks at 6-15 and spoke to Obren for 45 minutes.

Private Kennaugh, the next witness stated, that he saw Archbold at about 5.40 p.m. on the day of the alleged raid. Both were dressing up at that time, after which he went out for a match where he did not remember to have seen Archbold. He knew the time of his going out from the alarm clock Archbold possessed. The witness said, that on returning from the match, he did not see Archbold in the barracks. He was definite that he asked Archbold before leaving the barracks where Archbold was going in the evening.

Private Brogden deposed that he stayed at school from 6 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. when he returned to barracks. He stayed in the barracks till 8 p.m. He never saw Archbold.

KENNEDY'S INJURIES

Cross-examined by the prosecution counsel, witness said that when Kennedy returned with injuries, he was surrounded by all the men in the barracks. Archbold and Sweeney asked Kennedy about his injuries. Kennedy said that he was knocked off his cycle by villagers. Archbold and Sweeney accompanied Kennedy, who was in a dazed condition to the hospital and returned twenty minutes later. Three or four persons, among whom witness remembered Archbold, Sweeney and Kennaugh joined in the subsequent conversation, and decided that they should go the next morning to the men of other companies, in order to persuade them to do something about it. Questioned further by the prosecution, witness added that everyone knew that the village had to be raided to avenge Kennedy's injuries.

Sergeant Wakefield said he knew that Swanson had stated that he learnt of the raid from newspapers days after the incident.

The case in which six villagers are tried on charge of assaulting Kennedy was adjourned till 18th October after hearing the evidence of the last prosection witness.

Robin Chatterji Honoured In Poona

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail).

Mr. Robin Chatterji of Allahabad, who broke the world endurance record of swimming, was in Poona for a couple of days on his way to Bombay in the last week.

The Maharashtriya Mandal arranged a function and gave him a public reception on 4th instant. Many sporting institutions and colleges had taken part in the function. Several speakers spoke stressing the importance of swimming and congratulating Chatterji on his recent achievement.

On Sunday, Mr. Robin Chatterji attended the anniversary function of the Maharashtriya Mandal, when he was awarded a gold medal at the hands of Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar (Retired High Court Judge of Bombay.)

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from Page 6).

recent instance in support of such eventuality as is here envisaged. The same elements would, as naturally and readily, lean towards Fascism and dictatorship in opposition to those who are in revolt against the established order, social, political or religious. The present communal differences are really a fight for the spoils in the two sections of the same class of actual or potential exploiters who are mutually kept apart only by an artificial line. When once they have accomplished their present objective; when once a transfer of power is effected and the issue joined on purely economic lines, the alliance between the Hindu and Muslim supporters of vested interests would be a matter of course, which no differences in creed or worship would prevent. It may, finally, be added that, in the case of Hindus at least, men of the same level of education are constitutionally much more rationalistic than their fellows of equal status in other communities, speaking in general terms. The consequence is that there is a reason to apprehend the reactionary elements of the Hindu community may make common cause, and succeed to a great measure, with the average representative of other communities, when it comes to a real fight on fundamentals. At that time, the organisation and discipline, built up and enforced in the name of National Patriotism, may prove invaluable allies in the cause of Fascism.

Economic Conflict

The third Party line, just emerging, and as yet but very faint and shifting, is traced on economic basis. The mass of poverty is so immense in the country, and so widely distributed, that the economic division into Political parties is naturally not so intense and definite as the fundamental character of such a division would lead one to expect. The "Have-Nots" of India are so ignorant, repressed, unorganised, that in them any consciousness of their rights as human beings, much less any realisation of the infinite possibilities of civilised and progressive manhood, is impossible to expect. Perhaps they do not miss what they do not know. Nevertheless, the growth of modern, mechanised, power-driven industries, necessitating large aggregation of workers in one place; and the increasing contact with the industrialised world outside, has led to the germination of that feeling, which is rapidly developing the consciousness of disinheritance, and the bitterness of disappointment. In the Congress itself has of late been created a rift, which, though negligible to-day, may bring about a sharp cleavage between the Right and the Left, between the champions of vested interests and established order, and the claimants for just human dues. So long as the opiate of religion is universal, so long as faith in a personal Providence is deep-rooted, and the social system is believed, in spite of all its injustice and imperfections, to be the ordinance of such a Providence, there will, perhaps, be no real revolt against the intrinsic but avoidable unfairness of the present economic system. No rival social philosophy, no alternative ideals of human life will make a popular appeal, which the well-disciplined and closely organised ranks of the established order cannot defeat. Parliamentaryism itself might become the cloak for maintaining an order and ideals which imply and perpetuate social injustice and individual futility; and be perverted to become the tool of Fascist dictatorship or Nazi race arrogance. counsels of Direct Action, and programmes of Civil Disobedience would be tolerated, only in so far as they attempt the approved goal of a transfer of power from one section of the Bourgeoisie to another, from the white to the brown, from the European to the Indian. The moral indignation which Government spokesmen now shower upon such "subversive" devices would be repeated in an even fuller measure when the de facto rulers claim to be nationalist and patriotic. The moment the desire for a real transfer of power to the mass of Indian people,—whether intellectually and politically ready for it or not, makes itself manifest, there would be threats of conflict which may result even in a Civil War, even as the differences between the North and the South on the Slavery question led to such an eventuality in America.

(To Be Continued.)

NEW FORM OF ... ... CASTE TYRANNY

Harijans Not Allowed To Travel By Train

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, October 11.

Recently the Bhavnagar Railway had instituted a shuttle service between Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Camp. A certain class of passengers popularly known here as "Dabba" attempted to detrain some Harijan passengers from the train in spite the protest of the guard. The guard on the terminal station wired to the Traffic Superintendent and an inquiry was made. After which the Railway authorities declared that they would discontinue the service rather than disallow any lawful passengers from making use of it.

But the "Dabbas" have applied to the Railway authorities to transfer the Railway servants whose only offence was that they allowed Harijans in the train.

JURORS IN DIVORCE SUIT

Amendment To Baroda Act

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, October 10.

The Government of Baroda has amended sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Hindu Divorce Act as follows:—

"In the case of a suit brought under section 9, 19, 22 or 24 the court shall summon as jurors (a) if the husband and wife are of the same Varna, (1) two persons of their Varna, and one Hindu from outside the Varna and (2) if the parties so desire three persons of their Varna and (b) if the husband and wife are of different Varnas, three Hindus and if the parties so desire five Hindus to assist in the trial of the suit.

CHOLERA PREVALENT

Cholera is prevalent in Gandevi and Mahuwa talukas of Navsari district.

During the week ending 5th October Baroda City recorded 64 deaths and 116 births.

CASTE HINDUS AT IT AGAIN

Alleged Assault On Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13

Five Harijans, including a woman are reported to have been assaulted by caste Hindus in the village of Kasore (Baroda State). Caste Hindus believed that Harijans, through magic, were spreading cattle disease in order to get more hides. The injured persons have been sent to the State Hospital at Petlad. Police are making inquiries.

JUMPED FROM MOVING TRAIN

A Harijan girl is reported to have thrown herself over the bridge of a river from a running train of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, is she did not like to go to her husband's house. The train was immediately stopped, and the girl was brought to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. Her condition is reported to be precarious.—A. P.

MOHMAND OPERATIONS

Amendments In Casualty List

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The following are amendments to the list of casualties of the British other ranks Indian officers and Indian other ranks in connection with the Mohmand operations on 29th September, 1935, issued on 10th October, 1935:

Under the item of wounded, the name of sepoy Gazar Shah, 2nd Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment is to be deleted. This man was discharged to duty from the Indian Military Hospital, Peshawar, on 2nd October, 1935. The sepoy Gian Singh who was reported missing (believed killed) has rejoined his unit unharmed.

The Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Fund now exceeds Rs. 43,00,000.

(Continued from col. 7).

Rugby Northern Rules:—

Acton and Willesdon 7, Barrow 7.
Bradford 8, Batley 10.
Bramley 20, Castleford 17.
Broughton 3, Liverpool 14.
Dewsbury 5, Keighley 0.
Featherstone 4, Wakefield 7.
Huddersfield 12, York 11.
Hull Kingston Rovers 18, Oldham 9.
Hunslet 10, Widnes 5.
Leigh 4, Halifax 19.
Rochdale 0, St. Helens 11.
St. Helens Recreation 16, Streatham 5.
Swinton 26, Hull 10.
Warrington 6, Salford 13.
Wigan 14, Leeds 5.

Lancashire Beats Yorkshire

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At Widnes, in the County Championship, Lancashire beat Yorkshire 16|5.—Reuter.

RECORD CROWD WITNESS FOOTBALL MATCH

Huddersfield Lead Despite First Defeat

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Huddersfield suffered, the first defeat of the season but with none of their closest rivals winning, they retain leadership.

Huddersfield went ahead, four minutes from the start with Williams finishing offer beautiful movement, wherein all the forwards participated. Yorston equalised. In the second half, Chadwick put Middlesbrough ahead, but Mountford scored from a penalty for Huddersfield. Then Middlesbrough were leading again through Yorston. It was a thrilling match.

Coleman scored Middlesbrough's fourth goal.

A record crowd of 82,905 saw defences dominate in the Arsenal-Chelsea match which was fast and open, neither side having the advantage at half time.

On the changing ends Bambrick netted for Chelsea and Crayston equalised. Bastin just failed in the closing minutes after a great run.

GLOVER'S HAT-TRICK

The best feat of the day was Grimsby's win, Glover performing the hat-trick and Craven obtaining their fourth goal. At half-time, the winners led by one to nil.

Hooper spoilt Derby's chances of leadership.

Blackburn won, despite playing with only nine men. They established a lead in the first half through McGrogan. Hamill Pryde and Hamill raised their tally in the second half. Manchester replied through Toseland.

With Westwood a brilliant schemer, Bolton showed great cohesion, and Milsom drew first blood with a fast riser. After the interval, Milsom again netted and Houghton scoring from penalty, obtained the home team's only goal.

Birmingham won despite brilliant goalkeeping by Riley, who saved half a dozen quasi-certainties, after the interval. Visitors led in the first half through Harris, and on resumption, Nieuwenhuys sent in an equaliser, but Jones put the issue beyond doubt.

Brentford's first time passing, had their opponents guessing.

Leicester, second division leaders were outplayed After a goal less first half, Buttery, Mathews and Graham scored for Bury.

Charlton gave a shock to Newcastle by scoring twice in six minutes, through Welsh and Allen. Newcastle rallied, and after some exciting play in the front of Charlton Goal mark retaliated through Harris. Hobbis gave the shaky Newcastle defence a lively time in the second half. Cairns, the Newcastle centre forward missing good openings, left Charlton good winners.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following are the results of League Football matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Bolton 2.
Blackburn 4, Manchester City 1.
Chelsea 1, Arsenal 1.
Grimsby 4, Sunderland 0.
Leeds 1, Westbromwich 1.
Liverpool 1, Birmingham 2.
Middlesbrough 4, Huddersfield 2.
Portsmouth 1, Brentford 3.
Shefield Wednesday 1, Derby 0.
Stoke City 2, Preston 1.
Wolverhampton 4, Everton 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 3, Sheffield United 0.
Bradford 1, Hull 1.
Bury 3, Leicester 0.
Doncaster 3, Bradford 2.
Manchester United 1, Fulham 0.
New Castle 1, Charlton 2.
Norwich 4, Port Vale 2.
Nottingham Forest 2, Southampton 0.
Plymouth 7, Barnsley 1.
Tottenham 5, Burnley 1.
Westham 4, Swansea 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Brighton 0, Bournemouth 1.
Bristol City 0, Coventry 0.
Cardiff 3, Notts County 2.
Crystal Palace 2, Clapton Orient 2.
Gillingham 0, Luton 1.
Milwall 1, Swindon 0.
Northampton 2, Southend 0.
Queens Park Rangers 3, Exeter 1.
Reading 3, Bristol Rovers 2.
Torquay 3, Aldershot 1.
Watford 2, Newport 5.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 0, Lincoln 0.
Chesterfield 5, Southport 0.
Halifax 0, Darlington 1.
Hartlepools 1, Crewe 0.
Mansfield 1, Carlisle 1.
New Brighton 3, Chester 3.
Oldham 2, Gateshead 2.
Rotherham 2, Walsall 0.
Stockport 1, Accrington 2.
Wrexham 4, Tranmere 0.
York 2, Rochdale 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

Airdrieonians 1, Queen of South 0.
Arbroath 0, Aberdeen 1.
Ayr 1, St. Johnston 2.
Celtic vs. Clyde not played.
Dundee 0, Kilmarnock 0.
Dunfermline 2, Hamilton 2.
Hibernean 3, Albion 0.
Motherwell 4, Hearts 2.
Partick 7, Queens Park 0.
Third Lanark vs. Rangers not played.—Reuter's Special.

RANGERS BEAT CELTIC

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In the Glasgow Cup Final, Rangers beat Celtic by two goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF MATCHES

Under Rugby Union Rules

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

South of Scotland 8, New Zealand 11 (at Hawick).
North Midlands 21, Leicestershire 3.
Birkenhead Park 23, Liverpool 10.
Briston 0, Bath 0.
Cambridge University 29, O. Leysians 8.
Cardiff 0, Gloucester 3.
Halifax 6, Headingley 5.
Harlequins 21, Combined Services 16.
Leicester 10, Bridgwater 17.
London Irish 6, London Welsh 6.
Newport 12, Blackheath 0.
Northampton 5, Waterloo 3.
Richmond 5, Swansea 7.
Rosslyn Park 7, London Scottish 15.
Guy Hospital 5, Oldalleylans 3.
Aberavon 8, Pontypridd 0.
Devonport Services 13, Torquay 8.
Llanelly 9, Neath 0.
Portsmouth Services 6, Oldwhit Giftians 16.
Weston Supermare 14, Plymouth Albion 6.
Edinburgh Institution 10, Stewartonians 15.
Heriotonians 37, Melrose 0.

Matches Under Rugby Northern Rules

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following are the results of matches played under the

(Continued in Column 5).

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 2, 1991.
Muslim: Rajab 15, 1354.
Parsi: Ardibehest 8, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.
Hightide: 1.01 12-55.
Lowtide: 6.53 19.00.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, October 15.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, October 16.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRESIDENCY ELECTRIC WORKMENS UNION:—A meeting of the managing committee of the Union will be held in the Contractor Chawl, Girgaon, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m.

SIR M. N. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of September 1,935 was 1,135 of whom 882 were males and 253 females

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL:—The sports tournament which was postponed will be held on Wednesday, October 16, at 3 p.m. on the Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road. Children wishing to take part may send their names and be present there half an hour before time.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 8-9.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom D. Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Salvation of the Soul."

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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WILLIAM POWELL
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With M-G-M Cast
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The CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Also latest
"MICKEY MOUSE"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Broadway Gondolier". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Variety". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Escapade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak", daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"G. White's 1935 Scandals." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
A Programme for Gujerati listeners.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Reginald Dixon.
At the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
Billy Cotton and his Band.
(Twin).
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m. South Indian Music.
(Odeon Records).
6-30 p.m. Light Music.
Miss Gulab Dharadhar.
7-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos.
(A Recorded Programme).
7-45 p.m. Light Music.
Miss Lakdawalla.
8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan.
By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
THE NEWS.
8-45 p.m.
Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. (In Hindi & in English).
9-0 p.m. Time Signal.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-15 "Remote Corners—No. 6: The Mandated Territory of New Guinea and the 500 Islands." A talk by Catherine Grant (Australian).
8-30 The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteaway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
9-00 "D'ye Ken John Peel?" A programme in honour of the immortal huntsman, who is commemorated at Caldebeck, Cumberland, on October 18. Devised and presented by William MacLurg.
9-30 The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10-00 News.
10-20 The Mansfield Colliery Band; conductor, H. Roulston, Raymond Green (Entertainer at the Pianoforte).
10-30 Close down.

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.
Dr. George S. Arundale President of the Theosophical Society, will deliver a Public Lecture today (MONDAY) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty on "Theosophy and Theosophical Society.

Dr. Arundale with Mrs. Rukmini Arundale will leave for Ahmedabad the same night by the Kathiawad Mail at 9-45 p.m. from the Bombay Central Station.

"PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE."—The latest date for closing of the Entries which was originally fixed for the 15th instant has now been extended to the 19th instant owing to the necessary repairs the ground is undergoing.

The League matches will therefore start on the 26th instant instead of the 19th instant."

Shradhanand Dal's Office has been transferred from Delhi to Dhera Dun. All correspondence should be addressed to "The Secretary Shradha Nand Dal Banarpati Bhawan, Dehra Dun.

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ROLE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE IN SWARAJ FIGHT

What Gaelic Did For Ireland Hindi Should Do To India, Says Yagnik

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

"It was Tacitus who said that the language of the rulers in the mouth of the ruled is the language of the slaves". Thus declared Mr. Indulal Yagnik before a fairly good audience at Gandhi Chawk, Vile Parle.

Mr. Yagnik regretted the fact that although India was struggling for liberation. There was no definite and persistent attempt at having a national language and without a national language, national regeneration was an impossible task. He referred in this connection to his observation on board s.s. "Victoria", when out of so many Indians none used Hindi. And the thought naturally led him to exhansive comparisons with other countries of the world such as France, Germany, Soviet Russia, China, Japan, etc. where the people of the soil feel it their bounden duty to use the language of the country they are born in.

Nothing can be said to be more tragic than the fact that the B. P. C. C. which is an institution directly under the National Congress should have its Board in English, said Mr. Yagnik.

EXAMPLE OF THE GALIC LEAGUE.

In this connection, he referred to the part played by the Gaelic League of Ireland established in 1893 of which the Sinn Fein movement is the direct outcome. At a time when England by an insidious ways was obliterating everything that Irish in culture and spirit, the Gaelic League, transformed the entire Irish history. Twelve years after in 1905 a new movement was born which carried on a struggle against England and ushered in the Irish Free State.

The failure of the Swadeshi movement was due only to the lack of a national language said Mr. Yagnik.

COMMUNAL TENDENCIES.

The speaker feelingly referred to another objectionable feature viz. the Quadrangular tournament. He did not understand why cricket should be played on communal basis as Hindus vs. Muslims and so on. In England one hears a contest between counties but not between the Protestants and Catholics. He preferred the resurrection of native village games and development of contest in them.

In the end, he stressed the need for a national language to bring together the people of India to accelerate the goal of Swaraj.

Trichy Social Service League's Appeal For Funds

The Social Service League of Trichinopoly has issued an appeal for funds in the course of which it is stated that the League had been started to enlighten the masses, through the distribution of free literature and pamphlets, to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes, and to spread to the masses, the knowledge of the social political and economic life of the country. In order to do the work effectively, a substantial amount about of Rs. 8,000 is necessary.

The appeal concludes by asking all who desire the welfare of the country and the masses to contribute liberally.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj a Music competition will be held in December next. The competition is open to all ladies and girls hailing from Kerala (British Malabar, Cochin and Travancore). There will be four classes of competitors Vocal and Instrumental for Ladies above 16 years of age and girls below sixteen years of age. Competitors must bring their own instruments. Provided a large number of entr are received, preliminary contents will be held, of which due intimation will be given to competitors. Entrance fee is Re. 1 per head per item. Entries will be closed on 1st November 1935 at 8 p.m. Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, 21, D. D. Chawls, Worli, Bombay.

U. P. TEMPERANCE (CONFERENCE) IN NOVEMBER.

MORADABAD (By Mail).

The third session of the U. P. Temperance Conference will be held at Moradabad on 10th November, under the presidentship of Lady Kailash Srivastava, M.L.C. Sir Mohammad Yaqub, M.L.A., will be chairman of the Reception Committee.

REMITTANCE CHARGES MUST BE REDUCED

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Appeal To Reserve Bank Authorities

"The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the Reserve Bank of India, regarding reduction of remittance charges throughout India:

'I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you regarding the desirability of reducing remittance charges on moneys moving from place to place in India to increase free mobility of capital as exists in other countries. This question has been engaging the attention of the commercial community for a very long time, and is of great importance also with regard to the question of the cutting of currency notes. Owing to the absence of remittance facilities a great handicap is placed in the way of the development of internal trade and also in the way of the proper functioning of indigenous banks.

REMITTANCE FACILITIES

With regard to remittance charges, the majority Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee have, in paragraph 142, recommended "the extension of facilities for remittance of funds through the Imperial Bank or the Reserve Bank at the same rates as are charged to all joint stock banks, to indigenous bankers who are included in the schedule of member-banks." They have also emphasised still further the question of remittance facilities in paragraph 566, where they say that "one of the essential services which commercial banks are expected to render to the public is to transmit moneys from one centre to another quickly and economically." They refer to the question of rates for remittance and observe that the cost of internal remittance in this country is higher than in other countries, and recommend that "it should be reduced as far as possible, with a view to better utilisation of the resources of "the country and a lowering of rates of interest generally throughout the country."

"ELIMINATE THEM"

The Minority Report of the Central Banking Committee has also dealt with this question in paragraph 305, where it is mentioned that the "ideal is to eliminate remittance charges altogether." It is also further observed that the remittance charges on the flow of funds from one centre to another offer a serious interference to the mobility of loanable capital." The paragraph concludes with the following recommendation:—

A RETROGRADE STEP

The public have been deprived of a valuable convenience and a retrograde step has been taken in banking by the withdrawal of these facilities by the Imperial Bank. It should be the task of the Reserve Bank to see that these facilities are restored. The privileges, which the Reserve Bank would give to their member-banks, might to some extent be transferred by these banks to their own clients. Whoever does agency business for the Reserve Bank, should however, have this obligation imposed on him as part of the contract for agency."

When the Reserve Bank Bill was in the Select Committee this matter was discussed, when it was specifically settled that the facilities given by the Reserve Bank to the member-banks were understood to be, not concessions or privileges to the member-banks but in discharge of the obligations on the Reserve Bank to reduce the remittance charges throughout India, the Reserve Bank using the member-banks as its channel for passing this benefit on to the public.

WRONG IMPRESSION

The member-banks do not seem to be under this impression, or to have realized their responsibilities in this matter, as, not only has the benefit not passed on to the public, but some of the banks are claiming that this benefit is especially given to them in return for the cash, which they are leaving with the Reserve Bank. The attitude of the Reserve Bank deserves to be cleared up on this subject.

The Committee of the Chamber would very much like a clear statement on the subject for the benefit of the public as well as to deal with the misimpression, which seems to have gone out to the member-banks."

B. P. SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Tenth Session Will Meet At Baroda On Nov. 1

Secretaries of the Conference write:—

The 9th Session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Jalgaon accepted the invitation of the Baroda Secondary Teachers to hold the 10th session at Baroda in the October vacation. It is now decided to hold the Conference at Baroda on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd November, 1935.

Those who wish to read papers, give demonstration lessons and move resolutions are specially requested to give intimation to Mr. J. M. Mehta, New Era High School, Baroda, at least a fortnight before the Conference.

Lodging and boarding arrangements will be made for those delegates and visitors who will kindly communicate their desire to avail themselves of those arrangements before the 20th of October, 1935. The charges will possibly amount to Re. 1 per day.

Each school becoming a member of the Reception Committee on a payment of Rs. 5 can send one representative. Individuals can enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee on payment of Re. 1 each.

Tralsa Protest Against Address To Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, (By Mail).

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the local Government High School was celebratted here to-day under the presidency of the District Magistrate.

Two interesting features of the programme were a short speech on taxation and a dialogue on unemployment. It was stated in the course of the dialogue that every article of food which entered the mouth of Indians was taxed, and there was taxation everywhere. The dialogue on unemployment pointed out that books were useless and authors were of no avail as they could not procure bread for the unemployed.

It is learnt from reliable sources that farmers of Tralsa Village have protested against the proposal of the District Local Board to present an address to H. E. the Governor on the occasion of his ensuing visit to this district.

TAXI DRIVERS IN SUBURBS

Association Formed To Get Grievances Redressed

(From A Correspondent).

A largely attended meeting of the Bombay Suburban taxi drivers was held on Friday night at Khar under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. Godambe. Many taxi drivers narrated their woeful tales of various grievances, the most heart-rending being the cut-throat competition by the bus services newly introduced in those areas. With the introduction of the buses, the income of the poor taxi-owners has been reduced to less than one-fifth.

With a view to redress all their grievances and to better their conditions of life and work, they formed themselves into a strong union, known as Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association. It was also decided to a lead a deputation before the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police to put forth their grievances regarding the introduction of the bus services.

The following persons were elected as office-bearers for the first year: Mr. R. R. Bakhale, (President), Messrs. R. B. Godambe and G. R. Malwankar (Vice-Presidents), Mr. S. V. Parulekar of the Servants of India Society (General Secretary), Messrs. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society and D. K. Rane (Joint Secretaries), Messrs. Francis Perera and Umar Lalmaji (Treasurers).

A. I. Educational Conference To Be Held At Nagpur During X'mas

The All-India Educational Conference will be held at Nagpur during the ensuing Christmas Week.

Of the many sections of the Conference one of the most important would be that which deals with the University Education.

Copies of resolutions to be moved and papers to be read should reach the Convener on or before the 10th December.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Moonlight And—

Crowds in the suburbs have regularly besieged the Juhu beach, taking advantage of the clear moonlight nights. It is a pleasure for any one to roam on the sandy shores in the refreshing breeze and gentle moonlight. On Saturday and Sunday thousands found a happy resort and spent a pleasant time till a late hour in the night and the beach presented a busy appearance. It is a privilege, which the city residents cannot enjoy unless, of course, they travel considerable distance. With the calm, blue waters rising slowly with the moon, and tranquillity reigning all round, the atmosphere, indeed, was inspiring and was one which gave considerable scope for calm reflection after dreary toil throughout the week.

Stones!

But the woes of the pedestrains would begin when one left the shores and stepped on to the familiar old, rugged Juhu Road. Here the motor-car bumps without restraint, the victoria jolts horribly, the pedestrian oftentimes is blinded by the dust flying from the horses' hoofs and the motor wheels. Under his feet, the road resembles a trackless mountain terrain. With stones projecting awkwardly unbalancing the innocent walker, ditches suddenly cropping up in unexpected places, leaving sprains in the ankles, this short strip of land going by the name of Juhu Road is a scandal. It is a tragedy that modern municipal organisation leaves such roads to the winds, while the members find time to engage in sometimes delightful sometimes nauseating controversies. No municipality can be too poor to have this little bit of road properly metalled and tarred.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935

WEAKENING OPPOSITION

It is very unfortunate that the opposition to the Special Powers Bill in the Legislative Council is weakening. This fact is clear from the rejection, without division, of the amendment to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, from the comparatively large majority of 49 votes to 21 in support of the motion for the second reading of the Bill, and from the remarks made by several speakers, suggestive of helplessness and a desire only to make the Bill as harmless as possible. In the course of the debate on certain amendments Rao Bahadur Chitale remarked that the best course in the circumstances was "to allow the Act to go in the Statute Book as early as possible and throw all the responsibility of operating it on the Government itself". The best course for true champions of liberty was not to "allow" the Bill to become law but to oppose the very principle of it at every stage and throw upon Government the sole responsibility not only for operating a law allowed by the Council but also for getting the Bill passed with the aid of their henchmen. But by accepting the amendment to restrict the operation of the Bill to three years and by carrying the motions for the first two readings of the amended Bill, the Council has accepted the principle of the Bill and has thereby so strengthened the hands of Government that we shall not be surprised if the Bill is finally passed practically in its present form.

No Concession

Little importance need be attached to Government's willingness to include the words "Communism, Terrorism and Civil Disobedience Movement" in the preamble of the Bill. So far as Indian public opinion is concerned, it does not admit the necessity of any special law to deal with "Communism, Terrorism or Civil Disobedience," because it is convinced that ordinary law is quite adequate for the purpose. But, apart from this fundamental point, as Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out and the Home Member himself admitted, the preamble is no part of the Bill and Governments so-called gesture do little to restrict the operative part of the Bill. In fact the Home Member definitely refused to use these words in the operative parts of the Bill and also declared in so many words that Government's "concession" should not be taken to mean that they were precluded from using the provisions of the Bill in case of movements other than those specified if they were of a dangerous character. As the Executive, more than the courts of law, is to judge the dangerous character of any movement, one can imagine to what extent, if any, Government would restrict the operation of the Bill.

Abuse Of Law

One reason that the Home Member urged for not including the word "Communism" in the operative part of the Bill was that a definition of Communism was impossible to arrive at and its dictionary meaning was no longer indicative of what militant Communism meant. Now, Government have no right to create an offence which they themselves cannot define. And if the word "Communism" can have some definite meaning in the preamble, why should it not be good enough for the operative part of the Bill with such other limiting words like "advocacy of violence" to state clearly what Government mean by an offence which they have created? The Home Member also gave the assurance that the Bill would be enforced only against dangerous Communists who actively took part in subversive activities. The assurance can have any value only if it is embodied in the Bill itself and if the courts are allowed to decide what Communist activities are really dangerous or subversive. As Government are deliberately vague in indicating certain offences in the operative part of the Bill and as the offences are to be judged by the excutive more often than by the ordinary courts of law, abuse of the law is most probable. And the probability is considerably strengthened by past experience of the abuse of the Act which it is now proposed to be renewed. The Bill is an obnoxious measure from every point of view. It cannot be mended. It must be ended.

Regrettable Failure

Winding up Saturday's public meeting, Mr. Nariman hoped that before long there would be another meeting in an open Maidan to celebrate the victory of Abyssinia against Italian aggression. This is a consummation which every Indian will devoutly wish for. But mere hopes and good wishes, however, devout and fervent, cannot go very far. Victory to be achieved must be worked for and although situated as India is to-day she cannot contribute substantially to that victory she can yet render some material help to Abyssinia. It is in this vital respect that the Bombay meeting, we regret to say, failed to give any lead. We still hope, however, that Mr. Nariman, who is happily both the President of the B.P.C.C. and the Mayor of Bombay, will take the necessary steps to raise a fund for Abyssinia. Commenting on the lifting of arms embargo on Abyssinia, 'authoritative quarters' in Rome are reported to have observed that armament manufacturers will have to sell on credit "as we don't suppose there is much money in Abyssinia". This a challenge by Italy to those who profess sympathy with Abyssinia.

Welcome Compromise

We are glad the hope that we expressed on Thursday was not unjustified and the Conference of Congressmen has been abandoned as a result of an assurance given by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that he would try to persuade the latter to call a provincial political conference in December to discuss the two important questions relating to Congress attitude towards an Imperialist war and the acceptance of offices as well as other important questions of national policy. And move which may result in harm to Congress prestige and integrity is, of course, regrettable but to ban or discourage expression of public opinion is against the very first tenets of democracy for which the Congress stands. It is, therefore, a most welcome compromise for it will help to avoid both these possibilities. We congratulate the organisers of the Conference as well as the President of the B.P.C.C. on averting an unpleasant situation which might have weakened the Congress organisation of the Presidency.

In this connection we cannot but deplore the rash statement issued by the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., which is in strange contrast with the dignified statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman. No body has misunderstood the latter's statement which is quite clear and the communique issued by the General Secretaries is gratuitous and seeks to remove a misunderstanding which does not exist and is only calculated to spoil the good work done by the President of the B.P.C.C. We trust the General Secretaries will, in future, restrain their desire to issue communiques on important questions without being authorized to do so by the Council of the B.P.C.C., which is the only competent body to give expression to the views of the B.P.C.C.

WHITHER CONGRESS?

Urgent Need For Reorganising It

(By R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress.)

The Congress politics for the last few months has been neither very hopeful nor very encouraging. It was expected that the last meeting of the Working Committee which met at Wardha would give some bold and courageous lead; but these expectations have proved futile and hopeless. The Congress leadership to-day is hardly inclined to give any bold lead on any burning question of the day. A policy of drift seems to be the watchword of the present-day Congress leadership.

Conflict of Ideas!

Much useful time has been wasted over personal issues which are, unfortunately, dragged into this controversy. But political programmes should be discussed, as far as possible, free from the personalities involved. It is no use denying the fact that to-day there is a conflict of idealogy, in the official programme of the Congress and the Socialist programme, which is offered as an alternative to it. The Gandhian idealogy has come in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the Congress Socialists. The exclusive attention devoted to the Parliamentary programme, by the present Congress leadership, has created a good deal of dissatisfaction in the rank and file of the Congress, and also amongst the working class. The idea of 'evolving sanctions in the masses,' on which Mahatma Gandhi laid so much stress in the past, has now receded in the background; nay it is not there at all. The talk of acceptance of offices, is another indication of the mentality of the present Congress leadership! What would have been styled as rank treachery last year, has now became the order of the day! The question of States subjects has proved baffling for the present-day Congress leadership! The problem of the industrial workers and peasants is another question on which the present Congress leadership is unable to come to any definite decision! An Imperialist war looming large on the western political horizon, has escaped the attention of our leaders; or, more correctly they had deliberately shut their eyes to the war danger! To-day with another imperialist war, raging in the west, Congress finds itself still undecided! Is proof needed after all this to show that the present Congress leadership is hesitating halting and undecided?

Socialist Programme

As opposed to this, the Socialists, in the country have all along pleaded for a definite and clearcut policy. The Socialist have pleaded for a country-wide agitation to awaken the masses and have consistently worked in the direction of evolving mass sanctions. Their attitude towards States subjects, the workers and peasants has been unequivocal and clear; and it is clear that they will champion their cause. As regards war the Socialists have made it clear that India will not be a party to any imperialist war. Non-acceptance of offices has been one of the main planks of agitation of the Socialists. The Socialists stands for the radical mass movement, which will safeguard the interests of the masses.

There is clearly a conflict of ideas in the country. India, today, stands at the parting of ways. A new life is pulsating in the country. The difference between the old and new leadership, which was visible in the Congress in 1904 and 1905 has also arisen to-day though in a different and more radical form.

Will The Congress Grow?

One may try to disguise the conflict of ideas and programmes with loose and misleading task of "indigenous and foreign Socialism," but that is hardly likely to bridge the widening gulf between Gandhism and Socialism. Gandhism has outgrown itself! New values are current amongst the masses; and the palliatives which Gandhism offers to the starving and the exploited masses, howsoever well-intentioned they may be, do not meet the growing demands of the masses. Charity and doles do not satisfy the conscious masses in the year of grace 1935. The masses now demand their rights and privileges. Hence the growing appeal of Socialism to the radical youths in the Congress and the Indian working class. The path of statesmanship and wisdom lies in making room enough in the Congress for the radical element; otherwise a split as the one which occurred at Surat, during Tilak's time, will be inevitable. The tendency of the present Congress leadership is, however, in the other direction. The constitution adopted at the last Bombay Congress, in anything but democratic! It is an

(Continued on page 7, col. 3.)

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Political Parties and Organisations in India

By K. T. SHAH. XVI

With the masses of the people ignorant and liable to be exploited by ill-digested and imported catchwords political parties and organisations are bound to play an important part in the shaping of Indian Nationalism in action. The dividing line in Indian political parties is still made, rather by abstract principles than material interests; and, accordingly, they have a degree of unreality, not to be found in any other country of similar importance in world politics or human welfare.

Party Divisions

We have at present three well-marked lines of Party Division. There is, first, a simple line of abstract principles, which divide, or seem to divide, the Moderates and Liberals from the Nationalist Left. The former profess to stand for progressive development of autonomous institutions and responsible government in India, on British lines, and within the British Empire. The latter would have complete Self-Government; and seriously question if such complete autonomy would be possible for a coloured people,—hitherto regarded as a legitimate field for exploitation by British capitalism,—within the British Empire. The homage offered to democratic principles, and ideals of individual freedom, by the more thoughtful of the Liberals, desires the Congress nationalists to put to the acid test of actual achievement. But the latter-day tactics or declarations of the latter often make a dispassionate observer doubt if they, too, stand equally determinedly for the principles of truly democratic government in India. That literal Democracy is impossible on such a large scale as India presents; that even responsible government through representative institutions would not necessarily bring individual liberty of the type spoken of in political treatises of the last century, simply because the modern economic system is fundamentally incompatible with such liberty, that governing, or administering, is as much a matter of special training and aptitude as any other work, is scarcely appreciated by any Party in India. To governing still clings an aroma of the power to exploit the governed or aggrandise the governor from whose insidious fascination political party is yet free in this country. The ideal of governing as a form of public service, though preached every day by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, has yet to be understood by many of the foremost of his followers. Whether, therefore, the denial of individual political Liberty is necessitated by the circumstances of our economic development; or becomes inevitable because of the personal equation of present day Nationalist leaders, the danger is not utterly negligible that democratic liberty, in its completest sense, may not be realised even when the demand for national autonomy is accomplished.

Merely Fight For Spoils

The difference, it is sometimes said, between the Liberals and Moderates, on the one hand, and Congress Nationalists, on the other, is rather of method, than of goal, rather of forms than of ideals. Even if that description is true of the dividing line between the first set of Political Parties, it cannot be said of the line of demarcation afforded by Communal or racial distinction. The Mussulmans, as Mussulmans, are not organised as a distinct political Party, even though the Hindus of the Mahasabha describe them as the most astutely functioning political Party in India. They had, no doubt, the Khilafat organisation; and they still have the All-India Muslim League. They likewise have pursued a definite policy of seeking communal advantage—equal status, opportunity and sharing in the loaves and fishes of Government,—which have provoked the diatribes of those who would suffer by such demands being granted or realised. The Mahasabha Hindu is given the same compliment by the Muslim politician; though the Hindu community appears to be more thoroughly divided internally than is generally realised. In so far as the attack on the existing Hindu social system is a reality and not a sham; in so far as the institution of Untouchability, and even of the Caste, provoke a radical revolt from the Hindu intelligentsia; in so far as such institutions as marriage, the joint Hindu family, the ancient laws of property and sacraments have failed to command the allegiance of the enlightened Hindu, there is a sharper division in the Hindu ranks than is likely in the ranks of any other organisation or group marked off in communal lines. There is, indeed, a sort of Revivalist enthusiasm fomented by Hindu sentiment, which finds a variety of expression increasingly popular with the masses, because of its appeal to a glorious and happy past, and the subtle consolation derived from vanished glories. But the inherent and inevitable conflict between the defenders of vested interests,—secular or sacerdotal,—and their opponents, is bound to assert itself, —more intensively as Indians come into possession of more effective political power. They would then find that the defenders of established institutions would combine with corresponding elements in other communities, much more readily than their present apparent opposition might lead one to imagine. The sympathy and coalition between the reactionary orthodox Hindu and Muhammadans, in regard to the Sarda Marriage Act, is the most

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE MEMBERS AND SANCTIONS

Of the members of the League Assembly four have, in varying measure, declared their detachment from League solidarity as against Italy. And the attitude of each one of them is intelligible. Austria and Hungary have sought to camouflage in hypocritical pretences of "friendship" that is anything but 'old," a fond hope that Italy would help them win their revisionist demands. But these countries, which ought to be infinitely more grateful to the League which rescued them from financial chaos, might one day rue their dissent. Albania has declined participation in sanctions for the very simple reason that being a "creature" of Italy, she cannot do otherwise—indeed, what is surprising is that she should not have endorsed the Austro-Hungarian dissent in the open Assembly. As to Switzerland, her reservations against military sanctions reflect her desire to preserve the well-established Swiss tradition of international neutrality. But we fail to understand the logic of the forty British Conservative M.P.'s who would bar sanctions "which in any way, are likely to lead to war." Britain is not Switzerland and there is no sanction which can be guaranteed not to lead to war in any circumstances.

"FISHY"

There is something "fishy" about the whole affair of the Italian Consul-General in Addis Ababa. Having been given his passport and expelled from Ethiopia he ought to have left for Djibouti. But he insisted on remaining as if he were the gallant Captain of a sinking ship and would not leave until the last man had been rescued. Why was he so insistent? Even if he were rightly apprehensive of the safety of consulate officials he could not possibly help them by the mere fact of remaining in Addis Ababa self-barricaded in the Italian legation, along with the Military Attache. Then Signor Degrenet, the Second Secretary, is reported to have unsuccessfully tried to escape from the train. Why this extraordinary strong desire to remain in Abyssinia?

UNCONVINCING

According to a United Press message from Simla, the official explanation for the exclusion of Indians from the delegation to the British Empire Forestry Conference held in South Africa recently is that, owing to the highly technical character of the discussions at the conference and financial stringency, only one representative had to be deputed by them and that that one was the Head of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and also Inspector-General of Forests. The explanation is utterly unconvincing. It is impossible to believe that financial stringency was in this case alone so severe as to prevent the deputing of more persons than one. And we are sure that there are several Indians who are thoroughly competent to discuss the most technical aspects of Indian forests. Only, the same racial consideration that has prevailed in the selection of the Indian delegation has prevented Indians from holding the highest positions in the Department.

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had little difficulty in passing unanimously a resolution urging Government to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to ensure the election of the Schools Committee on non-communal lines as the other Statutory Committees are elected. The Corporation has always condemned communalism. But the present Government are hardly likely to accept the Corporation's resolution. The resolution, however, may be helpful in strengthening opinion against communalism in the City at least in civic matters, provided, of course, the members of the Corporation scrupulously act up to their convictions in this respect.

BROADCASTING FOR SCHOOLS

The Bombay Corporation should give its earnest consideration to the memorandum of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji regarding the use of broadcasting in municipal schools. Broadcasting in the western countries is to-day one of the recognised media of primary education, and Japan has organized a special broadcasting committee of school teachers for starting special radio broadcasting for school children throughout the empire from the beginning of the next school year. The memorandum says that the use of broadcasting will succeed in reducing the compulsory school age by one year. It will also be of immense help from the point of view of teaching public hygiene and thus creating a "health conscience" in the citizens of Bombay. It is suggested that for the present the existing talkie houses can be utilised conveniently. We hope the Corporation will take immediate steps to appoint a special committee to go into the question and devise ways and means of utilising broadcasting in the schools of Bombay.

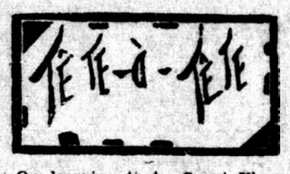
PRESS VIEWS

Imaginary Danger

In the wake of the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, rejected by the Assembly, comes the drastic Emergency Powers Bill in the Poona Session of the Bombay Council. Sir Rafiuddin made a vigorous stand against it but it was carried by a small majority, though with the Amendment that its life should be limited. But limitation of life does not make up for a revolting legislation. If a law is bad it must go outright. The Bombay Government are legislating for a purpose that is not real but only a bogey. Terrorism is completely absent in Bombay Presidency; the sponsors of the C. D. movement are themselves in the legislatures, and the danger of communism is grossly exaggerated. In fact, if the Government could ever do without any repressive legislation, it is in the present day India. It is a pity that the Reforms are being forestalled by such ominous steps.—"Independent."

The Contrast

When it is an Indian manufacturer who wants protection, the Government sometimes reject even the recommendation of the Tariff Board for such protection. But when British manufacturers demand preferences in the Indian market, the authorities dispense even with the necessity of an inquiry by the Tariff Board. If the Government had not only the interests of British but also Indian businessmen in mind, how would those interests have been injured if they had first asked the Tariff Board to inquire into the effects of the preferences on Indian trade and industry? No national government would have imposed a tariff scheme on its people against their wishes at the behest of another people. We in India do not have a national government, but even our masters should realize the dangers of ignoring the wishes and interests of the children of the soil on whose contentment the stability of the Empire depends.—"Leader."



On learning that Count Vinci and his Military Attache were the "guests" of His Majesty in a house a few miles away from Addis Ababa, the first question that our Junior Collegue asked was "B or C class?"

Yes. He forgot that Abyssinians are a backward people.

* * * *

British soldiers and sailors and Egyptian soldiers, says a Reuter message, held, at Alexandria, an imposing parade which was watched by Sir Miles Lampson the British High Commissioner and Tewfik Pasha Nessim, the Egyptian Premier.

We are, however, more impressed by the order of precedence.

* * * *

At Saturday's public meeting Mr. Nariman protested against "the petty Mussolinis of the Bombay Government" refusing the use of Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

We protest against Mr. Nariman's use of the word petty. The Bombay "Special Emergency" (!!!!) Powers Act Bill is still in the formative stage and who knows Sir Robert and his colleagues may not be quite justifiably provoked to add an extra section or two.

* * * *

There is, however, no truth in the rumour that the Bombay Government made urgent representations to the British Government and the Government of India, demanding that the "representative" of India at the League Assembly should definitely dissociate himself from the resolution whereby Italy was publicly proclaimed as an international and moral outlaw.

* * * *

Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla said that when Mussolini was gathering so much power, one knew that he was out for some mischief.

We wish Mr. A. P. Sabavalla also knew and applied the knowledge during his fighting intervention on behalf of Power in Corporation debates.

* * * *

Doctor Arundale could neither associate nor dissociate himself with the Blavatsky Lodge meeting because the Theosophical organisation was an international organisation of which many Italians were members.

This novel conception of fidelity to organisation even at the cost of fundamental principles is, indeed, touching.

But that is what Mussolini and Hitler preach.

* * * *

"Germany", says a German correspondent, "has stressed her devotion to peace on numerous occasions."

Yes, and stressed it too violently for anyone to make any mistake about it.

By the way; was the withdrawal from the League of Nations one of these numerous occasions"?

* * * *

It is reliably understood by a U. P. paper that the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has prepared his draft report suggesting means of reducing unemployment among the educated classes in those provinces.

This time we hope the draft report "is" ready after all. But Sir T. B. has been very wise in delaying the publication of the report. His business, you see, is primarily to reduce unemployment not to increase it.

* * * *

Warning Indians against entertaining false hopes of British support in India's fight for freedom, Mr. Yagnik says:—

"While the Bourgeois classes are divided in their opinion the vocal section of the working class is generally friendly towards a more liberal constitution."

Which is better—or rather, which is worse? The bourgeois who are "divided in their opinion" or the proletariat who are "generally friendly towards a more liberal constitution"?

* * * *

Several freaks of nature, we read, have been born in Karachi. But happily they are only peculiar children and not new fangled political parties.

* * * *

WOMEN AS HONORARY MAGISTRATES

Bombay Society Refuses To Take Initiative For Their Appointment

—Headlines.

And rightly too. They have always been Honorary Sessions Judges.

* * * *

Magistrate: "Can't you and your husband live together without fighting?"

"No, your Honour, not happily."

Satyagraha In South Wales Colliery

FIGHT AGAINST NON-UNION MEN

Miners Refuse To Take Food Or Come Up Till Demands Are Met

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 13.

One of the most extraordinary strikes in the history of South Wales Coalfield occurred at the Nine-Mile-Point Colliery, Monmouthshire, where 150 miners have vowed to remain underground and take no food until the management agree to the demands and dismiss 88 non-unionists. A crowd of 2,000 parents, wives, brothers and sisters spent the night singing songs on the roadway overlooking the colliery, while the colliery band played selections, when according to Mines Act sandwiches and hot tea were sent down the pit but the miners refused the food and sent a message back that they were holding out until death. So far they have been without food since 6 a.m. yesterday.

PEACE MOVE RUMOUR DENIED

(Continued from page 1.)

many Somalis are deserting daily from the Italians.

Anti-aircraft defences at Harar, headquarters of the Abyssinian southern army are being strengthened. Many guns have been mounted in concealed positions surrounding the hills. The report that the Italian army is only 60 miles from Har is denied.

Big Italian Attack On Ogaden Front

JIJIGA, Oct. 13.

Thousands of Ethiopian soldiers are passing here daily 'en route' to the Ogaden front, where operations are confined to skirmishing, but a big Italian attack is expected momentarily. Mobilisation in the Harar neighbourhood is almost completed. It is reported the pay of the soldiers has been doubled.

NO TALK OF MILITARY SANCTIONS

PARIS, Oct. 13.

The question of military sanctions against Italy has never raised in the course of conversations with British Ministers, said Laval in an interview en route to his country home at Auvergne, where he is spending the weekend.—

SOCIALISTS APPROVE LEAGUE PLAN

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13

The International Socialist Congress which was attended by British Delegates approved the League decision. It telegraphed to Dr. Benes saying that workers believed that sanctions could stop hostilities.

NO TRUTH IN PEACE MOVES

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.

It is officially stated that there is no foundation for suggestions of Anglo-Irish Peace moves.—

Admiral Returns British Medal For War Service

ROME, Oct. 12.

Rear-Admiral Giuliano Pini has decided to return the British medal awarded after operations against the Mullah of Somaliland in 1902-1904. He has sent a letter to Sgr. Mussolini recalling how Italy helped England with ships and men.

"I consider it my duty to restore the medal regretting only how Italian sailors under my orders risked their lives for a country without any sense of gratitude and justice," concludues the letter.—

ADOWA MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED

ROME, Oct. 12.

General de Bono will officially take possession of the occupied territory when he makes formal entry into Adowa to-morrow and will also unveil a memorial in honour of Italians fallen in 1896. He will also supervise the civil organisation in the district.—

Mussolini's Play Struck "Off" From Programme

MANCHESTER, (By Mail).

In view of the present Italo-Abyssinian situation, the Manchester Repertory Theatre has decided not to produce Sgr. Mussolini's play "Napoleon."

This play was to have been staged during the second week of October.—

AMMUNITIONS FOR ABYSSINIA

PARIS, Oct. 12.

In anticipation of the raising of the arms embargo against Abyssinia, a number of ships carrying 3,000 tons of war material, mostly ammunition, machine-guns and rifles left the French ports within the last fortnight and are expected to arrive at Djibouti shortly for transport to Addis Ababa. It is understood that insurance which amounts to thousands of pounds was taken up in London.

Only a small amount of arms has been shipped to Italy from France hitherto, as the embargo against Italy is not likely to make much difference in trade in war material but large orders have been placed for other goods for Italian East Africa.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ

To Top The Poll

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

Central Punjab has proved that it stands with the Congress. This is clear from the unofficial figures of polling for the Assembly bye-election, held on October 10 all over the five districts of the Jullunder Division.

Jullundur city recorded more than six times votes in favour of Raizada Hans Raj as against his opponent.

WHITHER CONGRESS?

(Continued from Page 6)

attempt to shut out the radical element from the Congress. This is exactly what the Moderates tried to do at Surat and later on; and this policy led to a split! The attempts to stifle the voice of the growing minority is another unfortunate tendency, displayed by the present Congress leadership. The vehement opposition to the political conferences, offered by the official Congress groups, both at Nagpur and Bombay is another unfortunate sign of the time! The Congress has always been a growing organisation. The influence of the Congress is mainly due to the fact that it has always advanced with the times. The masses have always felt that Congress was theirs and theirs alone! That is the main strength of the Congress! Then why this feverish opposition to conferences? Why should the present Congress leadership be afraid of the masses meeting together and expressing their opinions on the burning questions of the day? And if a minority is not allowed to propagate its views amongst the masses, how can it convert the Congress to its views? It is, therefore, highly essential that first of all the present Congress constitution should be radically altered so as to make it completely democratic: and that the right of the minority to carry on propaganda should be freely recognised and no provincial organisation, or body should be authorised to put any impediments in the way of the minority to carry on propaganda in favour of its own programme. The moment the Congress leadership puts a ban on the introduction of new ideas in the Congress and reduces it to the position of 'His Master's Voice' that will be the death knell of the phenomenal influence of the Congress in the country!

Organisation of the Masses

It is indeed a welcome sign that various conferences have been held in the country during the last few months by the Congress Socialist to awaken the political consciousness in the masses. A similar attempt is being made in our province. Such conferences do mean some necessary and useful propaganda but this has to be followed by organisation of the masses on a definite economic programme and in definite groups. The most immediate and urgent need of India is the disciplined organisation of the masses. Our fight for freedom is against the most disciplined and organised forces. The Indian masses with their age-long political, economic and social slavery, divided into watertight compartments of caste and creed, have been veritably reduced to a rabble. How to evolve a disciplined army of soldiers of freedom, political, economic and social—is the main problem which confronts us. This is the lesson which we have to learn from our experience of mass movements in the last fourteen years. The main groups or classes which are likely to play an important part in India's struggle for Independence, are the educated middle class, the youths, the workers and peasants, the States subjects and, last but not least, the women of India. The workers and peasants are having their own distinct organisations and so also the States' subjects and women. The organisation of Indian youths is also an important item of our work. All these interests are having their own organisations; but they have hardly any organic connection with the Indian National Congress. The industrial workers, the peasants and the States' subjects are highly potential and effective Anti-Imperialist forces; and their organisation in distinct groups is highly essential for the attainment of Indian Independence. Indian women and youth have also played a glorious part in the fight for India's freedom. All these Anti-Imperialist forces have to be drawn under the aegis of one central organisation to strengthen our forces in the fight for freedom. The attempt to reduce all these different movements to a uniform level, will not succeed. There should be room for diversity and individual growth. The common goal of National Independence is of course the rallying ground for all these different sections in the country. As far as I can visualise, such a United Front on the anti-imperialist basis and with a broad based economic programme, which will soon ripen into full fledged Socialism, is possible, provided we have a National Assembly consisting of the representatives of the Indian National Congress, the States' subjects, the Trade Union Congress, the peasants, our brave and intrepid youths and our women, who are at once the pride and glory of India. It is in this direction that we have to attempt to organise our people, men, and women, workers and peasants, youths and our own kith and kin in the States, to successfully achieve our goal of Independence. It is futile to expect that the Indian National Congress without the active support of the other organisations and interests, will be able to achieve our goal of Independence. A serious effort has to be made to reorganise the Indian National Congress on this basis; and also to change the constitution of the Congress, so as to make it a really National organisation. This task is most urgent and necessary, and our radical and Socialist friends will do well to apply their minds seriously to it.

Bombay Flying Club's Improvements Plan

BLIND FLYING TO START SOON: RUNAWAYS TO BE ERECTED FOR MONSOON

Mr. Gazdar's Exhortation To Parents To Develop Machine-Mindedness Among Children

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

Extensive improvements are at present under contemplation by the authorities of the Bombay Flying Club, as the season has officially re-opened after the monsoon, in the current month, in Bombay.

Encouraged by the successful termination of the India-England flight, the Flying Club has concerted measures to give instruction in night-flying, and blind-flying—two important courses necessary for a successful pilot.

The instruments such as the Pitch Indicator and the Curving and Banking indicator have already been delivered at the Flying Club, and blind flying may commence within a fortnight.

There are initial difficulties in starting instruction in night-flying. The Flying Club has in possession the necessary apparatus for ground illumination. But the danger signals in the form of red lights, are yet to be erected over all objects that may come in the way of a flier who cannot make them out clearly in darkness.

The cluster of palm trees on the Juhu beach, around the aerodrome and the neighbouring houses, if they are too high, must be crested with these warnings so that the flier may avoid them. The wireless aerial masts at present, have these red lights on the top, and whenever any plane is in the air, these aerial masts at the Wireless Station nearby display red lights.

The scheme for night flying, it is stated, must pass through the hands of the Director of Civil Aviation, who is expected to see through it at an early date.

It is reliably stated that all attempts to secure a suitable place for aerodrome in the city have been given up and the Bombay Flying Club will be permanently situate at Juhu on its present site.

During the monsoon, this low-lying piece of ground is drenched in water and is unusable for aviation.

To tide over this difficulty, the Flying Club authorities in co-ordination with the Tata Sons Ltd. (Aviation), have under consideration, a scheme for constructing concrete runaways for the aeroplanes to land and take off.

It is likely that before the monsoon sets in again, in June next year, two diagonally intersecting runaways, each 150 feet wide, will be completed. During the monsoon, the Flying Club had to suspend their activities and shift to Poona at considerable expense and the Karachi-Bombay-Madras Air-Mail Service had to be diverted via Poona. With the construction of these runaways, it is felt, there need not be any such diversion and the Service will go on with speed and regularity as usual.

IMPROVEMENTS AT EARLY DATE.

Mr. A. C. Gazdar, the Pilot-Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club, told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," that he was hopeful that these improvements would take place at an early date.

Recounting his experiences of the historic flight of which he was the leader with four pupils, Mr. Gazdar said that he was satisfied that Indian students of aviation ranked well with the youth of other countries and the discipline observed by them was high.

The flight, in addition to enabling the pupils to complete flying for the required number of hours to obtain the "B" license, had proved an excellent occasion for acquiring general knowledge. Travelling over nearly 17 countries and coming into touch with various peoples, besides acquainting themselves with flying conditions in these places, was itself a unique experience and the cost of the flight was about Rs. 8,000 per head, which was cheap for the beneficial results obtained.

In addition, the party visited various British factories, and went round the gigantic plants, seeing how each part was manufactured.

AVIATION IN WEST.

Mr. Gazdar said that all over the Continent of Europe, aviation had made tremendous progress, of which an ordinary Indian, with little knowledge of flying, could hardly have any idea. At important air-route stations, passenger and mail planes, arrived with such frequency and regularity, as could be compared with the trains at a railway station. The organisation was so efficient that planes could land and hop off with amazing rapidity, dropping and picking up passengers and cargo.

Mr. Gazdar, giving his suggestion regarding the popularisation of civil aviation in India, observed that Indian students compared to the work of Western pupils, were slow in picking up the science. This was due not to any inherent backwardness among the Indians, but mainly because the Indians as a whole had not yet developed the machine-mindedness, which was widely prevalent among other countries.

TRAIN UP THE CHILD.

Every child in any country, could be seen with mechanical toys, bent upon assembling and dissembling mechanical parts. Such training would unconsciously develop an aptitude for everything mechanical, and as the child grew up, he would be mentally better trained to master the intricate mechanism of any machine.

Mr. D. N. Bunsha, one of the pupils had already passed all the flying tests, and after putting in the quota of night flying hours would be entitled to a British "B" license for a pilot.

Cause Of Abadoning Special Conference Explained

Interruptions Lead To Dissolution Of Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Meeting

Frequent interruptions culminating in the dissolution marked the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening, to consider how to reject effectively the coming Constitution and consider India's attitude towards an Imperialist war.

Several members of the Independence of India League, the National Students' League and the Girni Kamgar Union, occupied the hall long before the meeting commenced.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, when he rose to explain the circumstances that led to the decision of the Congressmen's Conference Reception Committee, arrived at, the previous day, to drop the Conference, was interrupted. The assurance of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, the President of the meeting that he would allow one of their representatives to express their views, went unheeded.

Dissatisfied at the dropping of the Conference, the agitators were in no mood to respond to the president's request to maintain order and decorum, and continued to create scenes in several corners of the hall.

The president said that he would allow one of the representatives of the demonstrators to speak, provided order was maintained. While Mr. Karnik on their behalf promised that decorum would be restored, a section of the demonstrators took the opportunity to repeat the scenes in which they had previously indulged in.

The president thereupon declared the meeting dissolved.

The demonstration then formed themselves into a procession and marched to the Congress House, waving a Red Flag and denouncing the cancellation of the Conference.

The Lamington Road Police were on the scene, both at the Hall soon after the confusion and at the Congress House with a posse of constables armed with lathis.

The gathering dispersed quietly after demonstrations.

INTRUDERS ON SCENE

It appears that a section of the audience at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall had mustered there specially for breaking up the meeting. Mr. Meherally was several times not allowed to continue his explanation of the action of the Reception Committee in dropping the Conference.

The Council of the B.P.C.C. had passed a resolution appealing to the conveners to drop the Conference, and thus preserve solidarity and discipline in the Congress ranks in the City. This was fully discussed and the Reception Committee had unanimously concluded that the convening of the Conference could not be taken to mean a breach of Congress discipline or anything calculated to lower the discipline of the Congressmen and solidarity of the Congress in the eyes of the people.

The Conference was proposed to be convened only to clarify opinion, and this they were forced to do when the Provincial Congress Committee failed to convene a Provincial Political Conference. The conveners of the Conference were as loyal Congressmer as anybody else.

On Saturday, the speaker explained, Mr. Nariman called him and a few others and assured them that no disciplinary action against the organisers would be resorted to.

NARIMAN'S ASSURANCE

In the discussion that followed, the conveners' point of view, Mr. Meherally stated, was accepted and an agreement was arrived at. Mr. Nariman as the President of the B.P.C.C., would, Mr. Meherally said, persuade the B.P.C.C., to call a Conference sometime in December, and the two issues for consideration and clarification of which the Special Conference was convened would be discussed at it. The speaker, on his part, undertook to persuade the Reception Committee to drop the Conference. And the Reception Committee was of opinion that it would be much better that the parent body, the Provincial Congress Committee, should call such a Conference which would be a much larger one and where these two issues would be considered among others.

"Was this not a great victory?" asked the speaker, "however, the parent body had conceded 100 per cent of our point of view".

MEETING DISSOLVED

After Mr. Meherally, several members of the audience wanted to address the meeting. The president said that he would allow some of them, if calm was maintained. Mr. Karnik was one of them. He could not speak, as disturbance continued.

Mr. Mulraj said that he was prepared to answer any questions sent to him in writing.

The chair, Mr. Karnik said, went back on his promise and thereupon scenes of confusion were repeated.

The meeting had to be terminated.

Some of the demonstrators formed themselves into a procession and proceeded towards the Congress House, where Dr. Shetty and Mr. Karnik addressed them.

Through Socialism To national Freedom

(Continued from Page 1).

of self-determination is the only way for achieving national freedom. It is the masses alone which can successfully fight for freedom not small groups of people or benevolent Mahatmas.

FOR FULL & FREE DEVELOPMENT

Social, economic and political constitutions, customs, conventions and ideas are choking our life. We shall overthrow all these checks on our life which demands a full and free development. We shall destroy the old and rebuild a new, freer, juster and happier world, but it will be created not out of the fancies of the poet or through a philosopher. It will arise out of the struggle of the masses, the hungry masses who demand bread and freedom. Leave your secluded study rooms, throw to the winds your inherited social prejudices and go and mix and indentify yourselves with the starving struggling masses for there are the forces of progress, of freedom and of a new life.—United Press.

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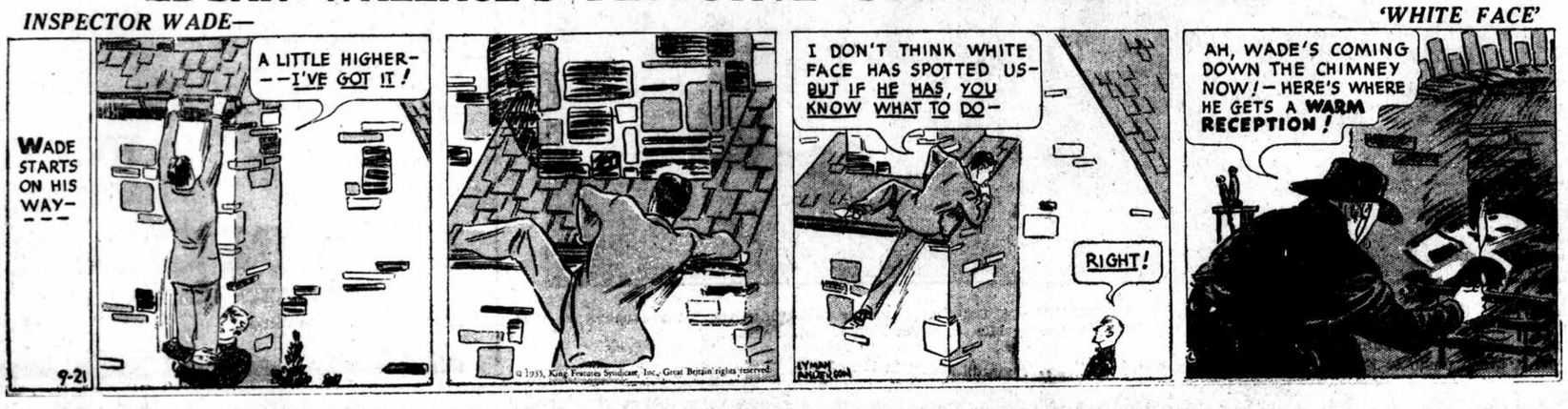
EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*


WADE STARTS ON HIS WAY—
A LITTLE HIGHER—I'VE GOT IT!
I DON'T THINK WHITE FACE HAS SPOTTED US—BUT IF HE HAS, YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO—
RIGHT!
AH, WADE'S COMING DOWN THE CHIMNEY NOW!—HERE'S WHERE HE GETS A WARM RECEPTION!
9-21
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Howrah Bridge Contract

WILL INDIAN CLAIMS BE IGNORED?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The echoes of the Howrah Bridge controversy were heard on three occasions in the Assembly Chamber. Almost every section and party in the house participated in the interpellations. If Government had been less noncommital, there was every likelihood of an adjournment motion as well. Such a motion, judging from the attitude of the Government, and the indignation it had created, would most surely have been carried.

What has surprised me, however, is that with a few notable exceptions, the press should have ignored the replies given by Government. Perhaps it is not generally realised why the contract of the Howrah Bridge has become an issue of nation-wide importance, and an acid test, if I may say so, of Government's sincerity, and desire to help Indian industries.

The Howrah Bridge will cost more than two crores of rupees to build. If the contract goes to a foreign firm, not more than twenty lakhs of this amount will be spent in India, on Indian labour and Indian material. If the contract is retained in this country, according to one very authentic estimate more than 1,800,000 rupees will be spent entirely in India. The issue that faces the country therefore is, whether India should have on the one hand the pride of building one of the largest Engineering structures by indigenous skill and material, and on the other the consolation of having saved 1,800,000 for its starving millions and for its depressed industries.

The replies of Sir M. Zafarullah amazed every patriotic Indian. In Germany, in Italy, in Turkey, or even in England, public opinion would not have tolerated such lofty contempt for national interests.

The Commerce Member in any one of those countries would have said, red-tapism, or not red-tapism, that the least his Government would do, was to leave no stone unturned to explore the possibilities of retaining such a contract for the people. Sir M. Zafarullah spoke, however, as a lawyer speaks about a "sub-judice" murder trial.

Indian Combine.

If Indian talent had been incapable of handling such an enterprise, his attitude could have been understood, even appreciated. But, as it happens, the best firms in the world cannot pool so much resource and ability as is combined by those who have submitted the tender on India's behalf. Three of the best construction Companies of the East, one Indian and two British have pooled their resources. They have as sub-contractors one of the best Indian firms, to handle the sub-strata work. They have obtained the co-operation of the largest steel manufacturing concern in the East. As if this was not enough, they have engaged as engineer and designer, Mr. Ralph Freeman, who has come to be known as the miracle man in the world of constructional engineering. Mr. Ralph Freeman built the Sydney Harbour Bridge which is the biggest large span bridge in the world, next to the Brooklyn Bridge, which has a span many times larger than that of the Howrah Bridge. He has laid the first span on the bridge in South Africa only recently, and this structure is expected to be even bigger than the Sydney Harbour Bridge. As one who has had to do a great deal with constructional engineering I can safely assert that Mr. Ralph Freeman occupies a position much bigger than those who constitute the consulting engineers of the Howrah Bridge, in the engineering world. It cannot certainly be said that with these resources, and with such high talent at their command, the Indian Combine will do the job less efficiently than any of their foreign competitors.

What has given a rude shock both to legislators in Simla, and I hope also to the public, is that in this matter, the Government of India, and the Howrah Bridge Commissioners, should have tried to put on airs of lofty impartiality and detached disinterestedness. Why should they take pains to show that they are not interested? As custodians of Indian interests, as those desirous of raising and maintaining taxes, as those responsible for helping indigenous industries, the Government have to be very partial. This is one occasion when Government should have shown, and should show that Indian money at least is for India, and not for foreigners. I still hope that this spirit will be shown by those concerned, even now, as nothing has been lost, and much has to be gained. I am happy to note that Indian and British commercial opinion on this matter is and has been unanimously in favour of Indian interests.—Yours etc.,

"A LEGISLATOR."

The Pope And The War

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All the letters which have appeared on this subject so far are based on a misapprehension of what the Pope actually said. This is due to the inadequate report sent out by Reuter. English papers have admitted that Reuter's report was misleading. The "Manchester Guardian", for example, wrote: "The report of the Pope's important statement on Italy and Abyssinia, which appeared in our earlier editions yesterday, gave we regret, an inadequate idea of its argument," and proceeded to quote with approval what the Pope did say.

Moreover, the very passage which was taken here as pro-Italian was suppressed in the Italian press by order of the Government!

What did the Pope really say? He spoke at length on the horrors of war. "The very thought of war," he said, "makes us shudder." He declared that "a war of conquest would be evidently an unjust war." He then examined the claims put forward in Italy—the need for expansion and the right of defence (of her present colonies), and commenting on these claims, he said: "The need for expansion is a fact which must be recognized; the right of defence must be kept within due limits or it will be guilty." An official comment in the Vatican paper, the "Osservatore Romano," adds: "The need for expansion does not, in itself, constitute a right; it cannot of itself justify force to attain what is considered necessary. Defence, on the other hand, is a right, but the exercise of this right is not free from guilt, nor just, if certain limits and moderation are not observed in its exercise."

The Pope also expressed his conviction that the difficulties between Italy and Abyssinia could be arranged without recourse to war, and prayed that God would bless the efforts of those who were trying to bring this about.

Mussolini has disregarded the counsel of Pius XI just as the Powers disregarded the counsel of Benedict XV, in 1917.—Yours etc.,

H. ROPER, S.J.
Editor of the "Examiner."

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems to be quite clear now that Reuter has misled people about the attitude of the Pope towards Italy's designs on Abyssinia. "The Irish Press" of the 28th August last, quoting the "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican newspaper, gives full details of His Holiness' speech, made to the International Catholic Nurses' Association, at Castel Gondolfo, in Italy. It would appear from that report that the Pope did not justify Mussolini; on the contrary, he has condemned, in no measured tone, the unjustness of a war of conquest and shown the horror of war in general.

Regarding the necessity for expansion, the Pope seems to have said something about the reality of such a necessity existing in Italy and in that case declared His Holiness, "such a war could be justified," but he also expressed the hope that Italy would be able to arrive at a solution of all difficulties without a war.

Reuter, probably, took the italicized words into significance and misconstrued the attitude of the Pope. It is pleasing to learn that no less a person than His Holiness, the Pope, has condemned Mussolini's wicked designs on a weaker nation.—Yours etc.,

Byculla: Oct. 9. C.L. D'AVOINE.

Schools & Nationalist Press

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the public, through the precious columns of your esteemed journal, towards the step taken by the authorities of the Shree Marikamba High School of Sirsi, (a town in the North Kanara District), towards the Nationalist Press, especially towards the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Samyukta Karnatak," a Kanarese daily (two most popular dailies).

Some four years before the High School subscribed to the "Chronicle", the "Free Press Journal" (which has now stopped publication) and other papers. Some days afterwards they stopped subscribing to the "Free Press Journal." But none can ask them about stopping one single daily.

In June this year, they also stopped subscribing to the two dailies, i.e. the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Samyukta Karnatak." The Kanarese daily was meant for the students of the lower standards.

I know that the students of the High School found much of great interest in both the dailies. They especially found great interest in Sjt. K. F. Nariman's articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the 'Narada Sanchar' in the "Samyukta Karnatak."

I appeal to the school authorities not to get angry with me, but to give an answer to the public, which may satisfy the public mind. I also hope they will be kind enough to do this. Mr. Editor I request you to publish this, my letter at your earliest convenience.—Yours etc.,

Mundgod: Oct. 7. A. GOKARN.

Cholera In Gorai

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The village of Gorai (Bombay Suburban District) is terribly in the grip of a regular epidemic of Cholera, and the epidemic is rapidly spreading. There is absolutely no immediate medical aid to be got here, and the people have to run as far as Andheri, Bandra and elsewhere. The neighbouring village Manori (about 2 miles from Gorai), where medical relief is provided, and that too at very odd times, is also affected with Cholera, and the people are now evacuating the village—so that immediate medical relief in close vicinity of Gorai is completely unavailable for the villagers of Gorai.

As a precautionary measure, the people of Gorai and Manori are evacuating the villages and moving to fields and oarts. But even this precautionary step is very risky and dangerous in view of the fact that the immediate passing of the monsoon has rendered these places most uninhabitable as they are now very thick with weeds and bushes and infested with various dangerous reptiles.

The terrible plight of the villagers of Gorai and Manori, particularly at this time of the year, is better imagined than described. Will the authorities concerned act at once and render immediate medical aid to the people of Gorai before it is too late? I hope they will.—Yours. etc.,

"GORAI VILLAGER."

Tall Scoring In Week-End Cricket In City

Kadri Of Islam Gym. Makes 162, Against Hindus And Windle Of Bombay Gym. 113 Against Parsis

The outstanding event of this week-end's cricket was the match between the Islam Gymkhana and Hindu Gymkhana at the former's ground. The Islam Gymkhana which was the first to bat opened with the partnership of Kadri and Khairaz. Kadri stood unbeaten throughout the innings and pooled 162 runs (not out). The whole side collected 334 runs for 6 wickets. Md. Hasan who was the last to enter helped the score with 75 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana made 227 runs for 7 wickets. Messrs Jai and Naidu scoring 86 and 75 runs, respectcively.

Hakim of the Islam Gymkhana was outstanding in bowling performance, having captured five wickets of the opposite side.

ISLAM GYM. vs. HINDU GYM.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

S M Kadri (not out)	162
S G Khairaz l.b.w. D S Talpade	2
Bapcria, c Bhagwandas, b Divekar	9
Surti, b Bhagwandas	5
Hakim, c M M Naidu, b Talpade	15
Nakhuda, b Divekar	27
H Khairaz, c and b Divekar	8
Md. Hasan (not out)	75
Nagori, Hashimbhoy and Turk (did not bat)	
Extras	31
Total	334

Talpade 2|84; Bhagwandas 1|65; K. N. Divekar 3|49.

HINDU GYMKHANA

L P Jai, l.b.w., b Khairaz	88
M Bhagwandas, c Nagori, b Hakim	6
M M Naidu, l.b.w., o Hakim	75
P J Chury, l.b.w., b Hakim	20
R R Sarang, b Khairaz	6
M S Naib, b Hakim	7
Divekar, K. N. (not out)	13
Wadkar, R R, b Hakim	0
M K Patwardan (not out)	0
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets)	227

Hakim 5|52; H Khairaz 1|23; S Khairaz 1|9.

PARSI GYM. vs. BOMBAY GYM.

At the Parsi Gymkhana the Bombay Gymkhana were the visitors on Sunday. The visitors who were the first to bat were all out for 206. Only Windle, and Young who exceeded the single digit score with 113 and 51 runs respectively were the main run-getters for their side.

Dhondy and Engineer dismissed the visitors cheaply and claiming 5 and 3 wickets respectively. The Parsi Gymkhana pooled 197 runs for 6 wickets before the stumps were drawn for the day. Sorley for the visitors took 3 wickets for 30.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

H P Mather, c Billimoria, b Baria	6
E A Pugh, b Dhondy	0
B R T Greer (Capt.), b Baria	4
H W Horton, b Dhondy	0
E H Pogson, b Dhondy	6
D A Windle, b Engineer	113
P A Young, c Kapadia, b Engineer	51
W H Collins, b Dhondy	4
J O Barlby st. Kapadia, b Engineer	0
H P Sorley, c Khan, b Dhondy	4
J N Compton (not out)	8
Extras	10
Total	206

Baria 2|21; Dhondy 5|77; Engineer 3|27.

PARSI GYMKHANA

M R Reporter, c Greer, b Sorley	13
M R Khan, c and b Collins	59
F E Kapadia, b Horton	34
J D Coomana (run out)	4
P K Mistry, l.b.w. Sorley	21
M P Dalal, b Sorley	8
C D Billimoria (not out)	23
R W Cassinath (not out)	12
H J Engineer (Capt.), E J Baria, and P M Dhondy (did not bat).	
Extras	23
Total (for 6 wickets)	197

Horton 1|47; Collins 1|17; Sorley 3|30.

PARSI GYM. vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

On Saturday the Parsi Gymkhana were engaged with the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana in a one-day match on the former's ground. The Parsi Gymkhana made 151 runs for the loss of five wickets and the visitors collected 111 runs for the fall of three wickets and all of them fell to the credit of Jamshetji.

PARSI GYMKHANA

M P Dalal, b Hasware	54
E B Gai, c Tarasingh, b Nariman	39
D J Dastur, b Hasware	28
M R Khan, b Tarasingh	10
J B Lakhdawala (not out)	10
H D Vasania, b Hasware	4
C D Billimoria, M J Vakil, R J Jamshedji N N Contractor and M R Reporter (Capt.) (did not bat).	
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	151

Hasware 3|26; H Nariman 1|24; Tarasingh 1|23.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

H L Mistry, c Contractor, b Jamshedji	35
J H Wadia (not out)	36
K Canteenwala, c Vakil, b Jamshedji	3
Hasware, c Dastur, b Jamshedji	25
F R Nariman (Capt.), J Nagarwala, Tarasingh, Thakore, Shete, H Nariman and E Variana (did not bat)	
Extras	12
Total (for 3 wickets)	111

R J Jamshetji 3|28.

Suburban Letter

VILE-PARLE MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES

General Board Refuses To Have Outside Expert To Overhaul Administration

(From Our Correspondent).

(ANDHERI, SUNDAY.)

The question of the appointment of an expert to overhaul the administration of the Vile Parle Municipality again came up for consideration before the General Board of the Municipality held last evening.

The Municipal Legal Adviser to whom the matter had been referred to for opinion stated that the Municipality had no power under the Act to make such an appointment without the previous sanction of the Commissioner. Mr. G. R. Desai moved that the President be authorised to take the sanction of the Commissioner for an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 500 but the House was in no mood to bring in an outsider as some members thought that the Managing Committee was quite competent to deal with the matter itself and an amendment to that effect was carried by a majority.

FOR A FREE DISPENSARY

About two months ago, the Municipality accepted the offer of one Mr. Vora of a gift of a building, the income from which was to be utilised for maintaining a free dispensary at Vile Parle. It was stipulated that the Municipality if its contribution exceeded Rs. 1,200 a year, should be free to levy of one to two annas in the case of persons whose incomes exceeded Rs. 50 per month. The donor, however, desired that such a fee should not exceed one anna and that it should not be imposed before the end of three years.

The Municipality has been also considering for some time past the question of taking over the District Local Board Dispensary known as the N. J. Wadia Dispensary situated at Andheri which has been receiving not only a substantial income from the donor's money gift but has been receiving a handsome subsidy from Government. Fees levied at the Dispensary exceed Rs. 1000 a year and the total assets of the property are valued at Rs. one lakh. There was a keen desire particularly on the part of members from Andheri area to take over this well-equipped dispensary in preference to the offer of Mr. Vora whose building has been valued at Rs. 20,000 only. In a letter to the Municipality, Mr. Barfiwala, the President of the District Local Board intimated that in case the Municipality failed to take over the Andheri Dispensary, his Board would be reluctantly compelled to levy a prohibitive fee to the patients from the Municipal area as under the District Local Board Act, they were not bound to treat patients residing in municipal limits. With a view to consider both propositions together, Mr V. R Bhende moved an amendment that the consideration of the Vile Parle Dispensary item be postponed and it was carried by a large majority.

DRAINAGE SCHEME

The Municipality has been considering for some time past the question of surface drainage and Government had been approached to carry out a survey of the town. Accordingly, the Assistant Engineer of the Public Health Department visited the town recently and inspected several sites for the outfalls. He has recommended for the consideration of the Director of Public Health three such outfalls. The General Board of the Municipality decided to authorise the President to get the necessary sanction of the Government for one of the sites for the outfall.

MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES

As a result of the strong remarks passed by the Government Auditor on the Municipal account for 1933-34, members of the Municipality have of late become conscious of their responsibilities towards the rate-pavers' monies entrusted to their care. Recently a departmental enquiry into the circumstances that led the Sanitary Inspector to send a motor lorry for repairs without asking for quotations was held and suitable action was taken against the Inspector. At yesterday's meeting, when sanction was asked for the bill for the supply of nightsoil drums purchased by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Mr. M. S. Dikshit, a former Chairman of the Committee pointed out that failure to obtain quotations from the old supplier who sold the drums at a lower rate last year, but the Municipality to some financial loss. He complained that the previous approval of the General Board for incurring an expenditure of over Rs. 250 was not taken as laid down in the rules. Mr B. G. Deo, the Vice-President complained that certain merchants received the tender forms on the last day thus leaving them no time to submit their quotations. He hoped that proper steps would henceforth be taken to regularise the procedure and make purchases in the cheapest market after ascertaining the rates. As the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee who made the purchases personally was not present at the meeting, it was decided to postpone consideration of this item which created no little stir at the meeting.

Earlier in the day, the House adopted a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. S. N. Hate, a prominent citizen of the Vile Parle and a former Chairman of the Vile Parle Notified Area Committee.

Nizam's Silver Jubilee Holidays

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 13.

A Government communique states: From Monday 24 February, 1936, to the 27, there will be general full day holidays. To this 28th is added as it is Friday and from 29th February to March 2, will be half-day holidays in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Nizam. During the half-day holidays all Government offices will work from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

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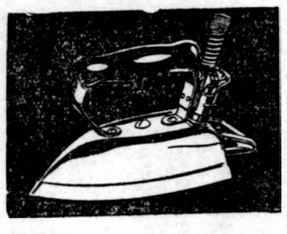

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An exhibition of Indigenous Industries was opened at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Saturday last under the joint auspices of the Bombay Women's Association and the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal by Mrs. Sharada Mehta.

Left: A section of the Exhibition.

Right: A group photo of Exhibition Committee members with Mrs. Sharada Mehta in the centre.

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SEVERE SENTENCE IN TEMPLE RIOTING CASE

Four To Hang; Life Sentence For 21; Varying Terms Of Imprisonment And Fines For Many, Sequel To Murder Of Magistrate

TANJORE, Oct. 12.

Four accused were sentenced to death, and 21 others to transportation for life by the Special Sessions Judge in the Veerasingampet Temple Rioting Case.

Eleven were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to four years.

Nineteen were acquitted.

Three accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 each, two Rs. 2,000 each, one Rs. 1,000.

The case was a sequel to serious rioting during the Mariamman Festival at Veerasingampet near Tiruvadi on 26th March, 1934, following the promulgation of a Government Order prohibiting hook-swinging, hook-dragging and other forms of self-torture by devotees.

During the riot, the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvadi was killed in the temple premises, while the Sub-Inspector and head constable were fatally injured.—A.P.

Liberals' Stricture On Cr. Law Amendment Act

"Government Passed It With Indecent Haste And In Teeth Of Public Opinion"

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was held to-day at the Servants of India Society's Gokhale Memorial Hall, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru presiding.

Amongst those present were Sir Moropant, Khan Bahadur Molak Dalvi, Mr. Surandra Verma, Rao Bahadur Brahma, and Mr. Shahane.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

ACT OF INDECENT HASTE

(1) The Council of the National Liberal Federation strongly condemns the action of Government extending the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and in permanently placing it on the Statute Book in the teeth of universal public opposition. The Council specially condemns the provision relating to the Press and is of the opinion that the indecent haste with which Government have rushed through the measure on the eve of the introduction of the new constitutional reforms is bound to shake off further the confidence of the people in the "bona fides" of Government.

(2) The Council is of the opinion that in the delimitation of new Constituencies the present proportion of Urban Representation should not be reduced as, this will deprive the legislatures of better informed and more politically-minded representatives. The Council is further of the opinion that in the formation of new constituencies a system of Multiple Member Constituencies should be adopted so that different political views may find expression in the legislatures. The Council while noting with approval the new interest evinced by Government in the question of general development urged that much larger grants should be made if the purpose in view is to be realised and that, as far as possible, they should be spent on objects directly connected with the welfare of the general population and through non-official agencies engaged in social work.

The Council also discussed at length the situation created by the passing of the India Act but in view of the importance of the subject opined that matter should be fully dealt with by the larger body, namely the Federation itself, which meets here in December next.—United Press.

A few of the claims paid in India by the "CROWN LIFE" on policies in force less than SIX months!

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RAILWAY INSPECTOR BATTLES WITH DACOITS

One Of Gang Killed In Encounter

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 12.

From a village near the Ruthia Railway station on the Bina Kotah Section of the G. I. P. Railway comes the report of a fierce encounter between a Government Railway Inspector's party and a gang of dacoits, in which a dacoit was killed.

The Railway Inspector, who was on an inspection tour learnt that the dacoits had surrounded the village and assisted by the Traffic Inspector rushed to the village. In the fight that ensued shots were freely exchanged, killing one dacoit.

The dacoits, however, made off with the booty as well as the dead body of the dacoit killed.

EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI

Conference Of Members In November

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a Conference of the members of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi will be held at Lucknow in the last week of November when about 1,500 members of this family who are residing in different parts of India, are expected to participate in the conference, to consider measures to consolidate their position under the new Constitution.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Prince Sirajuddin Bakht of Benares as Chairman and a small Committee has been appointed to look after the arrangements for this Conference.—United Press.

EXPLOSION IN FIRE-WORKS DEPOT

3 Killed And 3 Injured At Rajahmundry

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 12.

Three persons have been killed, including two women, and three others injured as a result of an explosion followed by fire in a licensed fireworks depot.

It appears five women and three men-workers were preparing crackers at the time in the building where large quantities of fireworks are said to have been stocked in view of approaching 'Deepavali.'

THE GREEN CAR WITHOUT LIGHTS

A Vizagapatam message says that police are searching for a green car with occupants appearing like upcountrymen. It appears that at midnight on Wednesday a motorcar without lights stopped in front of the local Co-operative Central Bank. The watchman whose suspicions were aroused raised an alarm whereupon the car suddenly left the place.—A. P.

CATS AND DOGS THAT SPEAK!

Strange Visitors To Harassed Resident

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Spirits are known to take the form of animals, particularly pet animals, and haunt particular places. A correspondent from Rangoon sends us a queer, almost unbelievable, story as to how a poor gentleman is being victimised and robbed of his sleep by cats and dogs through whom different voices speak. The correspondent writes that on the 2nd and 3rd of January a residential house occupied by a man began to be visited alternately by cats and dogs every three hours. The pace was later quickened and the visitation became more frequent —every 20 minutes. This was too much for the occupant of the house who took the only course possible for an average human being—trying to beat the animals out of life. So one day his whip cracked into the back of one cat.

Hardly had the cracking sound died when a clear voice was heard to say, "Who is beating me?" So much for the cat.

Instead of the whip the dog was treated to a bath of Phenyle when two voices shot out "Beat him, beat him" and a soft "No".

And from that hour onwards the voices are heard to have a pleasant Tete-a-tete. Unfortunately it means a sleepless night for the occupant.

Can you beat it, Readers?

MRS. NAIDU FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wires that her health has improved and that she will attend the Madras meeting. She is expected to join Babu Rajendra Prasad at Bezwada and arrive here on Monday evening.

Doctor Syed Mahomed, Member of the Working Committee intimates his inability to attend.—United Press.

Pandemonium At Nagpur Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

Dr. Sonak, a prominent Congress worker, convened a public meeting yesterday in the Town Hall with Mr. Harkare in chair and Mr. Pathak of Bhandara as spokesman regarding the proposed political conference.

Within 20 minutes of the meeting when speeches were made attacking the organisers of the Divisional Conference, objections were raised from the audience leading to a pandemonium raging for three hours.

In the end Mr. Harkare declared the meeting closed.

TRAIN DERAILED

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Shencottah, wires under to-day's date as follows

At about 8-30 P.M. on 11th October the engine of 152 up passenger was derailed at Kappal station on the Travancore-Quilon Railway and Capsized. The driver and first fireman were slightly injured. The second fireman was seriously injured in the lower jaw. Transhipment is necessary and has been arranged.

A later message says, through communication has been restored at 11 A.M. to-day.—A. P.

Hubli Municipal Election Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 11.

Mr. Rajadhyaksha, District Judge of Dharwar heard the arguments of both sides yesterday in Mr. Natharao Gokhale's election petition praying to quash the election in the first ward (non-Mahamadan) of the Hubli municipality on grounds of alleged irregular and illegal procedure adopted by the returning officer and to order a fresh election.

Judgment was reserved till Monday.

FINE ART COMPETITION

D. C. Committee Vizagapatam

1. It has been decided, in connection with the coming Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian National Congress to award a prize of Rs. 150 for the best original picture of "Bharatha Matha" done in water or oil colours 2. The size of the picture shall not be less than 22 inches by 17 inches. 3. Artists should send, at their risk, the paintings to the address of T. Viswanatham Esqr., Vizagapatam, so as to reach him on or before 18-12-1935. The expenses for sending the pictures shall be borne by the artists themselves. 4. The Selection Committee will announce its decision on 23-12-1935; its decision will be final. The Selected picture will be exhibited at Vizagapatam on 26-12-1935, the Congress Jubilee Day 5. The Selected picture will be become the property of the Vizagapatam District Congress Committee. Pictures not selected, will be returned to the artists at their expense and risk. 6. Every picture sent by an Artist should be accompanied by a declaration to the following effect. "I hereby declare that this picture is done by me specially for this competition and is not published or exhibited anywhere else."

THUNDERSTORM & RAIN IN MADRAS

POONA, Oct. 13.

Local thunderstorm and rain occurred in Madras presidency, Mysore, Kashmir, and Upper Burma while a few light showers were also reported from lower Burma and east and north of the Punjab.

Chief amounts of Rainfall: Coonoor, two inches, Trichinopoly one and a half, Pamban one; and Mandalay three-quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and Upper Burma, will continue to be fairly widespread in south-east Madras and Malabar and will extend in Mysore, Madras the Deccan and north Madras coast.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-19-1935:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees 3.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (.09 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy, eq. 10) 1.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the year 80.40 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4610 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22hrs. 26ms. (I.S.T.) on Saturday, the 12th October, 1935.

HOW DO MENESTRIN CAPSULES PREVENT PREGNANCY ?

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SOCIALISTS AND NATIONAL GOVT. POLICY

Why This Sudden Enthusiasm For League And Abyssinia?

Harold J. Laski, writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

I at least, before I can support the proposed policy of his Majesty's Government, want to know far more fully what I am in fact supporting than has so far been revealed. For there are certain ugly facts in the sudden enthusiasm of this Government both for Abyssinia and the League itself which are bound to give every Socialist pause.

1. There is the long history of our own intrigues for influence and concessions in Abyssinia.

2. There is the long record, since 1931, of hostility to the League ideal displayed by the Government. That was notable in the Disarmament Conference; it was notable during the Sino-Japanese dispute. It was notable when, in the recent Naval Treaty, we connived at German naval rearmament behind the back of France. In this last incident we showed no special enthusiasm for the sanctity of treaties.

Many Socialists are, therefore, at one with Mr. Mellor in feeling that the sudden attachment of Great Britain to the League is born less of enthusiasm for its principles than of regard for our Imperial interests in Africa. We need more proof of the Government's "bona fides" in this situation than we are given by Sir Samuel Hoare's brief reference, in his Geneva speech, to an improved system of access to raw materials. For the use of economic sanctions, should they, alas, become necessary, may well mean military sanctions: that means a first-class war. What are the peace terms by which such a war is to be concluded? Is there any reason to suppose that they will end the conditions which have given rise to Italy's present adventurism? Is not the history of the Peace of Versailles evidence of grave import to the contrary?

BRITAIN MUST PROVE IT

The inference I therefore draw from the present position is the need for Great Britain to prove to the world and to its own Socialist citizens that the action we are asked to support has motives different from those of 1914. Abyssinia looks painfully like Belgium; the Covenant of the League painfully like the treaty of 1839. But my own view of the position would be very different if our Government offered to place our African colonies under the mandate of the League as evidence that it is not really seeking, under guise of supporting the Covenant, to stereotype the present position of Imperialism in the world. Were such a policy to be proposed we should indeed go into this grave adventure with the right to claim that our hands are clean. Without it, all we are told is that we are being asked to support the "rule of law". But an outsider who, in the light of our past treaties about Abyssinia with France and Italy, preferred to be sceptical about the substance of that rule would, I suggest, have ground for his scepticism. And an English Socialist would be compelled to remember that the Government he is being asked to support seems to pick and choose its pretexts for supporting the League in a manner too spasmodic to evoke the confidence it bespeaks.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, speaking with the authority of an "orthodox" Socialist whose views are not open to suspicion, has claimed the right for the Labour Party to withdraw from support to the Government if it shows signs of pursuing Imperialist aims. May I suggest to him that the best way to prevent disunity in the future is to get conditions of unity agreed upon now? And is not the best way to those conditions the extension of the mandatory principle to Africa as a whole as evidence of our sincerity?

The Maskel festival, which is one of the principal festivals of the Abyssinians and in which all young and old participate, was celebrated last month. Photo shows the festive crowd at Addis-Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia.

(A report of Maskel festival celebrations, together with more illustrations, appears on page 16.)

ABYSSINIA AND IMPERIALISM

Indian Leaders Must Take Realistic View, Says Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose who has left Karlsbad and is now at Hofgastein in Austria, has sent the following note to the "United Press" outlining his views on the attitude which India should adopt in regard to the situation arising out of the Italo-Abyssinian War:—

"So, the Abyssinian war has begun. Indian leaders should now take a realistice view of the situation. Mere expression of sympathy for Abyssinia will no longer suffice. When an international conflict takes place, each nation must look to its own interest. On the present occasion India has to look after herself.

"It appears from Press reports in Europe that Indian troops are being sent to Abyssinia. What for? To fight for Abyssinia or to fight for Great Britain? If one has to take a realistic view or conditions in Central Africa, one will have to admit, unfortunately, that whatever happens in future, Abyssinian independence is as dead as a door-nail. Nothing can save Abyssinia from Italian aggression except the aimed strength of Great Britain or the armed might of France. But neither Great Britain nor France will raise its little finger for Abyssinia except in her own Imperial interests. If Abyssinia were to succeed in warding off the Italians, she would have to consent to be a colony of either England or France—whichever power comes to her assistance. Therefore, in short Abyssinia has resolved itself into a battle-ground of Imperial interests.

FOR IMPERIAL INTERESTS

For some time past France has taken up an exceedingly indifferent attitude to the Abyssinian question. The result is that Abyssinia has become the bone of contention between Italy and Great Britain. It stands to reason that if India is to help British Imperial interests in Abyssinia, she should have her price for it. If India were to join England in the fight against Italy, without first making India's interests secure, the result would be that we would in the end serve neither the cause of Abyssinia's independence nor our own interests. Let not India forget that in 1914 we were supposed to be fighting for Belgian independence. At the end of the war we of course gained nothing but, any how, Belgium was saved.

On the present occasion, there is very little hope of our saving Abyssinia. But there is every possibility that we might be helping to advance British Imperial interests in Africa. Let all Indians ponder thrice before making up their minds on such a vital issue".—United Press.

ATTACKED POLICE BUT OVERPOWERED

Five Members Of Family Arrested For Sale Of Illicit Liquor

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

A report from Raiwind says that local police have arrested five members of a jat family including two women under section 333 I.P.C. (voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

It is stated that on receipt of an information that Lahar Singh, a jat of village Mull, is carrying on the sale of illicit liquor, the Excise Department with the help of Raiwind Police raided the house of Isher Singh. Just on arrival of the raiding party the ladies who were guarding the outer gates of the house raised an alarm. On this the male members came out armed with some weapons and attacked the police party but were over-powered. Police then made a thorough search of their house and recovered illicit liquor and the materials for preparing the same.

All the five members including two women were then taken into custody. The women were later on released on a bail of Rs. 500 each. The police then registered a case against them under sections 333 I.P.C. and 61 of the Excise Act.—United Press.

Dr. Tirodkar And Indian Medical Council

SIMLA, September 30.

It is understood that Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, M.D., Bombay, has resigned the inspectorship under the Indian Medical Council. He has received the thanks of the executive committee of the Council for his services.

Lucknow Congress R. C. Office-Bearers

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13.

In view of the agreement reached between the two local parties of the Congress over the question of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Lucknow, Mr. Harish Chandra Bajpai has been nominated by one party as the Join Secretary of the Reception Committee.

It will be recalled that the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee at its Saharanpur meeting had already appointed Mr. Mararilal of Cawnpore as the General Secretary of the Reception Committee and had asked the two rival Congress groups of Lucknow to nominate one Joint Secretary each.—United Press.

Indians In Abyssinia

THE NEGUS TAKES PERSONAL INTEREST IN THEIR WELFARE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Nagjee Jeewandas, a prominent firm of Indian merchants trading in the city of Addis Ababa, have written to a local friend about the condition of Indians in Abyssinia. The letter, which is dated August 2, 1935 is written in Gujerati and pays a high tribute to the Emperor of Ethiopia whom it describes as the nearest approach to the ancient Indian notions of kingship.

According to the writers, the Negus can be interviewed by his subjects at all reasonable hours of the day without the intervention of any officer, for explaining their grievances and seeking redress. The letter adds that while His Majesty is solicitous of his people's welfare and does everything in his power to mitigate their troubles, he is equally devoted to his own officers, to lodge a false complaint against whom is to court the Royal displeasure. Indian residents of Abyssinia have always been recipients of particular kindness at the hands of the Negus who looks upon them as his country's guests and therefore deserving of, and entitled to, his country's hospitality. When the Municipality of Addis Ababa in 1932 adopted some measures which particularly harmed Indian traders, the Negus on being approached by Indians had no hesitation in ordering the Municipality to give way to Indian demands.

The letter concludes: "We Indians shall look upon ourselves as unfortunate if in the coming struggle the Negus, who has been so friendly to us, is defeated. They say that God, however, favours those who are honest and who look upon other peoples' troubles as their own. If this ancient adage has any truth the Negus should come out victorious in the unholy battle that is being forced upon him by a European Power. Indians here are unanimous in the opinion that the Negus' cause is just and that God should not fail him at this hour of trial. If the Negus is defeated I for one shall lose my faith in God for the cause of the quarrel is mainly racial in character. Ethiopia's defeat is the defeat of all coloured races all over the world including India, China and Japan. Italy is bent upon erasing out of history the story of the Russo-Japanese war".—"Hindu".

MYSORE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATIONS

Official Bill To Amend Regulations On British India Act Model

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

The Mysore Representative Assembly yesterday accepted the general principles of the official Bill to amend the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Regulation XIV of 1928, which will be placed before the session of the Legislative Council in December next.

The present Regulation was based on the British Indian Act of 1923, but the Indian Act has since undergone three amendments in 1926, 1929, and 1933.

The British Indian Act of 1923 was experimental in character and the amendments introduced in 1926 and 1929 were designed to remedy admitted defects and embody changes of a non-controversial character. Subsequently, the Royal Commission on Labour reviewed the entire position in the light of further evidence supplied to them and made a number of recommendations on the subject. The Government of India in following them closely, have passed a further Amending Act in 1933 embodying a large number of suggestions contained in the report of the Royal Commission.

The changes in the [illegible] on the subject enacted in British India are found to be generally suitable to the conditions in Mysore and it is therefore proposed to undertake legislation on similar lines in the State by an amending Bill.

NAGPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Sardul Singh Declines Presidentship

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, who was invited to preside over the Nagpur Political Conference to discuss the question of acceptance or otherwise of offices by Congressmen, has declined the offer due to party differences at Nagpur.—United Press.

AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

Broadbent Out To Break Scott's Record; Arrives At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Mr. A. H. Broadbent, who is on a record flight from Australia to England, flying non-stop from Rangoon to Allahabad arrived at Bamrauli aerodrome at 5-32 p.m. G.M.T., fit after an uneventful journey. His machine is a "push moth," the same as used during the Melbourne air-race by Melrose.

Broadbent left Darwin on Friday at 3 o'clock local time and his last stop was at Rangoon from where he left at 7 o'clock (local) this morning. He is keen on beating Scott's record and saw to the refuelling himself.

After a short rest Broadbent leaves for Gwadar where he hopes to arrive at day-break to-morrow. He enquired about Kingsford Smith, Melrose, and Little John who are also supposed to be attempting flights. It appears that Kingsford has not started from England as yet.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF SALVAGE IN QUETTA

16 1½ Lakhs Property Recovered; Rs. 40,000 Spent In Rural Works

QUETTA, October 13.

Systematic salvage work in ward No. 1 and preliminary salvage in other wards continues to progress. Property worth about 16½ lakhs has been dug out and restored to owners. About Rs. 40,000 have been spent in rural reconstruction work and over "Kareez-s" springs and watermills. Hutting arrangements are nearing completion and some huts have been already occupied.

The strength of refugees at Brewery camp is 527 and 468 refugees are drawing free rations.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton and Lieut: H. Morland Aides-de-Camp returned from Kolhapur on Saturday.

Lady Brabourne attended the King's Jubilee Girl Guides Rally on the Indian Troops Sports Ground, Poona on Saturday.

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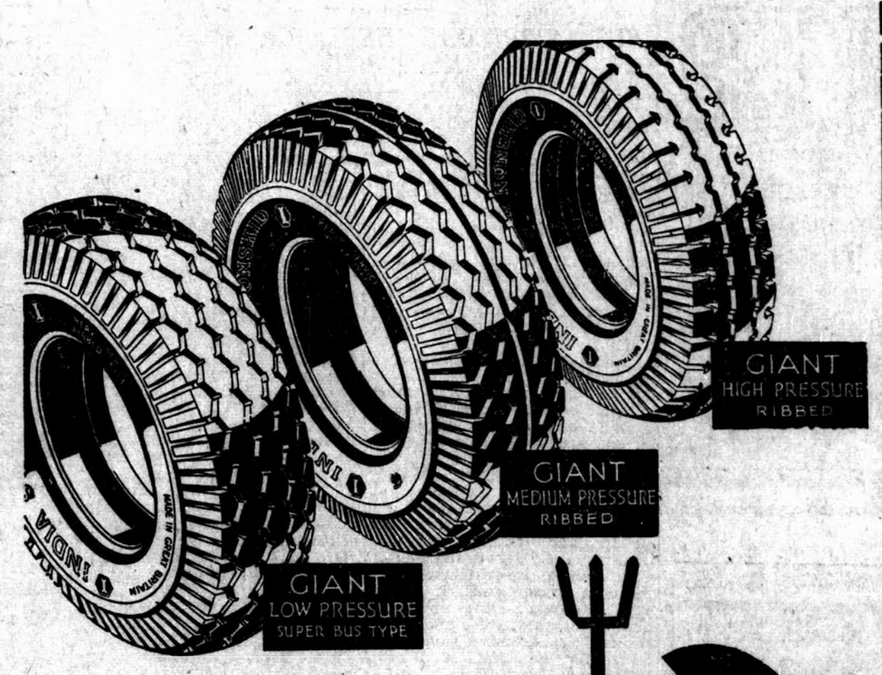

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INDIA

"Press, No Danger To Public Welfare"

Mr. Chintamani Presides Over Mysore 'Varsity Union Debate

(From Our Correspondent).

MYSORE, (By Mail).

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor, "Leader" who is now in Mysore, appeared on Wednesday night in role of "Mr. Speaker" at the Convocation debate organised by the University Union when the motion "That in the opinion of this House the Press is a danger to public welfare" was debated in right Parliamentary style by the graduates old and new of the Mysore University. The motion was rightly defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Chintamani compliment the Union on the high level of the debate and said that ordinarily the role he was appearing in was that of a silent and impartial chairman. But on the present occasion he would in deference to the wishes of the Secretaries depart from the normal procedure and as this was the last public occasion on which he would address a gathering of students in Mysore city and as further, the subject debated was one in which he as a professional journalist was expected to give his experiences of the conditions in which journalists had to work in this country, he would not disappoint them.

PENAL SECTION OF PRESS LAW

Mr Chintamani referred to the penal sections of the law affecting the Press, the privations individual and as a class of journalists, their long hours of work, insecurity of tenure and inadequacy of wages and said that in spite of these handicaps the Indian press with which he had been connected for nearly 37 years had made great strides, although it could not boast of the enormous circulation of the American and English newspapers. This he said, was in part due to the lack of appreciation on the part of his own countrymen of the difficulties under which Pressmen worked. As if the ordinary law was not enough, the Statute Book was over-laid with special laws, that even without the farce of a trial, newspapers could be suppressed.

APPEAL TO YOUTH

While expressing his admiration for the great advance made by the Mysore State in various directions, Mr. Chintamani deplored that there was not one leading daily newspaper of sufficient standing and influence to mould public opinion, in the State. He appealed to the young men to remove this repreach by receiving the necessary training and choose the profession of journalism in spite of its hardships and drawbacks.

SYDNEY-LONDON RECORD FLIGHT?

Mr. Broadbent's Ambitious Project

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Mr. W. H. Broadbent flying sole in a puss moth machine which was used by Mr. J. L. Melrose, one of the competitors in Melbourne air race, passed Dum Dum at 1-15 p.m. to-day.

He is flying nonstop from Rangoon to Allahabad. Mr. Boardbent left Sydney yesterday on a record flight and hopes to reach London in six days.—A. P.

Lucknow Students To Tour Bombay

LUCKNOW (By Mail.)

The Principal of the Kanyakubja Intermediate College of Lucknow writes that the economics students of the College, will be touring extensively in Bombay, Gujarat, and Central India during the latter part of this month. They will visit the various industrial centres like Bombay, Lonavala, Poona and Baroda, and will visit the factories, railway workshops and mills. They will confine themselves mostly to the study of the textile industry.

Our Srinagar Letter

STATE OFFICERS DISMISSED

Sequel To Cancellation Of State Subject Certificates

SRINAGAR, Oct. 8.

The State Council had issued an order during His Highness' absence that no State officer whose State Subject Certificate was cancelled by the Enquiry Commissions should be relieved of his duties until further consideration and definite orders from the Government. It is learnt that on a representation of the Dogra Sabha all such officers have been relieved of their duties.

It will be recalled that two Commissioners were appointed by His Highness before his departure for England to enquire into the alleged grievance of the State subjects that many 'influential' outsiders illegally obtained State Subject Certificates.

The "Kashmir Times" had published a Special Number on the occasion of the birthday of His Highness.

CONSTABLES ON THEFT CHARGE

The Shergarhi Police (Srinagar) have arrested two police constables on a charge of theft in a Gurkha's house. Stolen property was recovered from their possession. It is alleged that these constables are a party to a gang of thieves.

DUSSERA CELEBRATIONS

On October 7 the Dussera was celebrated as a State function. His Highness the Maharaja reviewed the troops after which the effigies of Ravana, etc., were set fire to. The Dussera Durbar was held in the Rajgarh Palaces in the evening.

Sir B. J. Glancy, Political Secretary to Government of India, is shortly paying a visit to Srinagar.

CONGRESS & FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Three members of the All-India Congress Committee from the Punjab have left for Madras to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting.

One of them, it is understood, will press for the acceptance of a resolution urging the launching of Congress Propaganda in all centres in foreign countries, especially in Geneva, England and America, as a counterblast to the preposterous anti-Indian propaganda carried on through the medium of films, books, etc., by interested parties.—United Press.

REPRESENTATION FOR OUDH LANDLORDS

Delimitation Committee Concludes Public Sitting At Naini Tal

NAINITAL, Oct. 12.

The Delimitation Committee concluded its public sittings here to-day when they examined representatives of women, Agra Zemindar Association and British Indian Association of Oudh.

In the afternoon, the Committee held discussion with Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Reforms Officer, United Provinces. It is understood, the Committee will hold final consultations on Monday with representatives of Government in the light of evidence recorded by them in the course of public sittings.

Most of to-day's sittings was devoted to hearing of rival claims as to the proportion in which six special seats reserved for landholders in the province should be distributed between the Agra Association and British Indian Association. It is understood, Government has recommended that four seats be given to the British Indian Association and two to Agra association.

While the Agra representatives based their claim for getting equal share of representation on the grounds of membership—their Association was larger and the area commanded by them greater—the chief arguments advanced by the Oudh representatives were, they had very ancient lineage on account of which their position was peculiar and they had a long and distinguished record of service to the province as a whole to their credit which entitled them to a lion's share. They also demanded greater number of general seats for Oudh than at present proposed to be allotted on grounds of voting strength, rental demands and population.—A.P.

CONGRESS MUST STAND BY STATES' PEOPLE

Mr. Mehrally's Notice Motions For Madras A. I. C. C. Meeting

Mr. Yusuf Maherally (Bombay) and Capt. Awdhesh Pratap Singh (Rewa) have given notice to move the following resolutions in the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. of Madras:—

This meeting of the A.I.C.C. adopts the declaration of Congress policy on States issued by the Congress Working Committee from Wardha dated 1st August, 1935 with the following modifications:—

In para 4th add the word 'mainly' after the word 'fall.'

In the same para add the following after 'themselves' who as local people would primarily be responsible for conducting any movement, just as the local people whether in any state or any province of British India would be primarily responsible for conducting any movements in their respective local areas.

In the same para, in the second sentence, after the word 'the Congress' delete the word 'can' and substitute the words 'ordinarily will.'

In the same para, and same sentence, delete 'and this' and substitute 'as' instead.

In the same para, in the third sentence, delete 'no other power' and substitute instead the words 'mainly to concentrate on the struggle for Freedom from Foreign domination and exploitation."

In the same para delete the last sentence.

ASSURANCE TO STATES' SUBJECTS

For the last para delete the whole and substitute the following in its place "with regard to the future Constitution of India, the Congress wishes to assure the people of the States that (a) in the Constituent Assembly when it comes to be formed, the States' people will be given representation on the same basis as the people of British India, and that (b) in case or until the Constituent Assembly is not formed it will not accept a Federal Constitution which does not embody in itself elementary rights of citizenship for the States' people, which does not provide for the protection of those rights by the Federal Court in case of encroachments thereon and which does not give right of popular representation to the States' people in the Federal Legislatures, which is otherwise not acceptable to the States' people. Further it is hardly necessary to assure the people of the States that the Congress will never be guilty of sacrificing their interests, in order to buy the support of the Princes. From its inception, the Congress has stood unequivocally for the right of the masses of India, as against any vested rights, in conflict with their true interests.

BIHAR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Provincial Working Committee Resolutions

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee met on the 9th October in the Sadaqat Ashram under the presidentship of Sri Krishna Singh.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Babu Bipin Behari Varma, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Babu Ramdayalu Singh, Prof. Abdul Bari were present.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

The Committee fixed the number of delegates for the All-India Congress returnable by the province on the basis of the total number of members enrolled, at 160. Dates of nomination, scrutiny, polling, etc., were provisionally fixed and the District Congress Committees were asked to appoint their returning officers. Similar other details relating to the matter of election were entrusted to a Sub-Committee.

It was resolved to hold the next Provincial Political Conference at Hazaribagh on January 4 and 5, 1936.

FOR LABOUR INQUIRY

The Committee, by another resolution, appointed Prof. Abdul Bari to investigate the problems of labour and its organisation in the Province.

A Sub-Committee with Babu Sri Krishna Sinha, Babu Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Babu Ganga Saran Singh and Babu Mathura Prasad, was formed to chalk out a programme for the Congress Jubilee celebration.

It was also resolved that the next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Muzaffarpur.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMAND ON ETAWAH PRESS

ETAWAH, Oct. 12.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the Sudharak Press when Pandit Din Dayal Avasthy filed a declaration to print the "Janmat", a local Hindi weekly, which could not be printed in its old press owing to pressure of work.

It is held in responsible circles that the order of the Collector is ultra vires and an appeal will be made to the High Court to revise it as it has been the desire of the Collector to cease its publication to suppress the Congress elections in the Local Boards.—United Press.

Mexico Embassy Secretary At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 11.

Mr. H. L. Farquhar, the First Secretary to the British Embassy in Mexico, accompanied by the Mexican pilot, F. Beller, landed at Dum Dum this evening flying nonstop from Bangkok. Mr. Farquhar, who is on transfer to his European post, interviewed, stated that he left Mexico on 20th August stayed sometime in America, crossed the Pacific with a float fixed to his 'plane, flew over Russia, Japan, China and Indo-China without trouble "en route."

He leaves for Jodhpur to-morrow, thence to Poona "en route" to England, following the route of the Imperial Airways, hoping to reach England in ten days.—A. P.

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'India Needs More And Yet More Science'

BUT SPIRITUAL HERITAGE MUST BE KEPT INTACT

Chintamani's Address To Mysore University

The place of Religion and Science in National Life was the theme chosen by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani for his lecture to the Mysore University under the Shri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Endowment, which he delivered on Thursday, 10th instant. He began by discussing the several definitions of Science and seemed to agree with Sir O. Lodge's definition. He said:—

LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE

"The position of Sir Oliver Lodge among scientists is rather peculiar in view, among other reasons, of his well-known belief in spiritual invocations. But this does nothing to detract from his acknowledged position of eminence in the world of science. As might be expected he takes a broader view than Huxley or Sir Ray Lankester. He objects to the drawing of a boundary between the scientific arena on the one hand and the literary, the philosophic, the religious domains on the other. But he admits that subjects are in very different stages of maturity: "more exact and precise knowledge is attainable in some of them than in others." Those which "are susceptible of exact and demonstrative treatment" "constitute the citadel of the scientific domain." But any of the other sciences which as yet are almost wholly in the stages of "observation and classification," "may develop sooner or later into something more like the deductive stage."

After this, Sir Oliver Lodge definitely separates himself, as I am led to think, from more rigid scientists, if the expression be permissible, like Huxley and Sir Ray Lankester, when he says: "Truth has many channels for entering the mind, and conviction of truth can be attained during moods not of active inquiry only, but of passive receptivity also. Insight is possible, not so much through mental effort as through a wise acquiescence in those intuitions of genius which may rightly be called faith." He utters the warning that scientific men, more than others, "should keep their mind and sense open to a broader outlook and to the reception of all that can display itself, or that can by any means be discerned, in the great amphitheatre of truth." "It is piteous" Sir Oliver Lodge adds, "when higher faculties suffer atrophy through over-specialization, or when the worker, by dint of too concentrated service, is reduced below his patent of nobility." "It were indeed desperate if the scientific and reasoning habit cut off the connection between sense and soul and made the deeper insight impossible." "Human welfare is the ultimate end and aim of everything with which we have to do," and "such welfare, in the highest sense, may be promoted by many things beside in intellectual study of Nature". "We do not live by scientific bread alone." "The uplifting of the spirit of man is the highest claim that can be made for any study, any action, any emotion,—while the fact that it achieves such uplifting is its highest tribute, its perfect justification."

Pascal said that "the heart has reasons which the intellect knows not of"; while Tennyson almost scorned "the freezing reason's colder part." Another thinker has said that "biological and psychological laws may not suffice to explain the processes of spiritual life" and foretold "the inevitable downfall of the shallow optimism which is the basis of secularism." "The spirit of man is not confined by time and place; it is 'ensouled' spirit, the spirit-in-soul of a being under probation in a world of time and place."

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

Is religion a science? I do not propose it need be argued that it is not. The basic assumption of religion is the existence of a supernatural Power, imperfectly comprehensible by man and not amenable to his rational methods of investigation. It has been said that at the best "our knowledge of God is of the nature of a valid inference." 'At the best,' it will be noted. The truth as I see it is that Religion is a matter of faith and not of proof. Every one of us has come across many assertions that God is or is not. Has any one read anywhere a scientific demonstration of the existence or non-existence of God? To those who, like Huxley insist upon complete scientific evidence as the indispensable condition of belief, neither theism or atheism but agnosticism can be the only correct attitude of mind.

But is agnosticism the right attitude? Without the least disrespect for the many great minds who have held the agnostic view, but equally without even a fractional doubt in any corner of my mind, I answer the question with an emphatic No. The trifling circumstance that our mind cannot grasp or prove something, does not make that thing non-existent. In the language of a recent writer, "neither the being of God, nor human belief in the divine existence depends primarily upon any method of logic, inductive or deductive. Faith in deity is a fundamental necessity of man's constitution." Again (I quote the same writer): "The only sure basis for such a faith is to be found in human nature. If the God who lives and works is not within us, neither science nor philosophy will demonstrate His existence elsewhere. Our consciousness supplies the only indisputable proof of His being." Carlyle in his characteristic language said: "The essence of our being, the mystery in us that calls itself 'I,' is a breath of Heaven; the Highest being reveals himself in man."

DOCTRINE OF KARMA

What has science to say of the twin doctrines of Karma and rebirth? If there be anything which furnishes the clue to very much in life that is inexplicable by any apparent cause and perplexes mankind, which almost eliminates chance and accident, which shows how evil and misery in the world can coexist with an All Merciful Creator and Ruler of Universe, every time it is the doctrine of Karma, the most completely logical and satisfying of any doctrine that I am aware of. But if it is subjected to the experiments of the scientist in his laboratory, can it be demonstrated as that water is H_2O? When Morley said "Nature says, 'take all, but pay'," did he not enunciate our doctrine of Karma, only in an agnostic language?

Is it right to believe without knowledge? Is there harm in refusing or at least hesitating to believe what cannot be proved? The answer has been given in part in what has been said so far. I am not sure that a famous agnostic, Morley, did not begin to doubt, in his later years, the sufficiency of the creed to which he had subscribed. The insufficiency of intellect and reason to comprehend the mysteries of life and death, of good and evil, was expressed centuries earlier in a single line of the immortal Kalidasa: For the good the final authority on all points of doubt are the feelings. But there is an answer to these questions which is above and beyond all that man can say. It is in the Bhagavadgita and from the mouth of Sri Krishna himself. It is: "The doubting self perishes."

INDIA'S HERITAGE

The history of India, India which is the supreme object of our love and reverence and service, has been and continues to be a tragedy, one of the greatest tragedies in human history. Yet has she survived; she is alone among the nations of hoary antiquity in being a living entity still; her sons and daughters still hoping and aspiring, still striving and struggling for emancipation and regeneration, engaged in patriotic activities to realize through the failures of the present possibilities of the future, such that they may be worthy of the achievements of the past. It is my conviction that this effort, all the sacrifices which are being made in the pursuit of the national aim, will be vain if in the process we give up our heritage of religious faith and devotion. Allow me to cite Sri Siva Dikshit. "All along" this Rishi has written, "her (India's) religious and moral elevation has been the sole counteracting factor (to her degradation in other spheres—political, economic and social), the only glorious factor in a dark record, the only source of encouragement in an atmosphere surcharged with gloom."

TRAGEDY OF WEST

It will not be out of place if here I ask my countrymen to take note of what has been happening in and to Europe, where science has made the greatest advance, due, there need be no doubt, to the secular—I will not say material—basis of western civilization. The last great war gravely imperilled that civilization. Knowledge of science has been put to the base purpose of inventing new means of quick ending of life 'en masse.' That war was engaged in by Britain in the service of 'the small nations,' of 'international right,' of 'justice and liberty,' and 'to end war.' The idealism of President Wilson brought the League of Nations into being. Since then, there has been war among the nations of Europe in a state of 'peace.' It has not been peace but armed neutrality. The very much protracted and laboured Disarmament Conference came to an ignominious end. The World Economic Conference was abortive owing to the mad excesses of 'economic nationalism.' Money has been poured out like water on new discoveries and inventions—solid, liquid and gaseous—for the more effective destruction of peoples on land and water and in the air. To-day Europe is an armed camp more than before the war of 1914 and the prostrate body of the League of Nations lies powerless and helpless before the aggressive designs of its own member-states, if only they have enough military might, such as Japan and Italy. And all this why? In the terse and expressive language of a gentleman whom I met casually sometime ago, it is all because "Europe has forgotten God." Is there here no lesson for us and for all?

Having placed these considerations before you, let me say that I shall deeply regret if any one reads into what I have been urging an attitude of indifference to science.

(1) that science is not of unlimited scope or application;
(2) that even in secular affairs such as politics and economics there is and perhaps can be little of science in the restricted sense in which I think the term should be used;
(3) that it has no place whatever in religion, and
(4) that in the pursuit of science we ought not to make the fatal blunder—fatal to the country as well as to the individual—of disbelieving, doubting, neglecting or belittling religion, which alone has sustained and can sustain people amid a myriad misfortunes.

Pleading for education in science the lecturer said:—

This is the era of science whether in war or in peace. "To-day science is essential to victory," as Lord Haldane said. From a national point of view it is vital "that the education of everybody, from prince to peasant, should be based upon a study of things and causes and effects as well as of words, and that no training of the mind is complete which does not make it capable of following and taking advantage of the workings of natural law which dominate all human activities." The national life must be strengthened by the fostering of "the scientic spirit among all classes and along all lines of the nation's activity." In the new struggle for existence, which is a struggle between nations, "science and brains take the place of swords and sinews" and "the school, the university, the laboratory and the workshop are the battlefields of this new warfare."

I will conclude with the prayer, than which nothing can be nobler: From the unreal lead me to the real; from darkness into light; from mortality into immortality.

"SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE"

Aryan League's Appeal To Nizam

Shree Mahatma Narayan Swami, President of the International Aryan League has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The akhara at Nilanga, where the congregation of Aryas assembled regularly and Hawan was performed, was demolished by order of the Taluqdar towards the end of June 1935 and the Hawankund (sacramental fire alter) was desecrated. The news created great indignation and deep resentment in the Aryasamaj circles.

The matter was taken up by the Judiciary of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and it is satisfactory to note that in a Judicial Pronouncement, dated 18th September 1935, it is clearly recognised that, "the akhara rules have nothing to do with the ordinary activities of the Samaj which should of course continue." The order of confiscation of Arya Samaj furniture has been set aside and the attached "saman" has been ordered "to be returned forthwith". But it is a matter for surprise and regret that although the desecration of the Hawankund (sacramental fire altar) has not been denied, all that the judgment says is, "the Taluqdar gave no such order and it is quite clear that there was no intention to desecrate anything nor of course, would any officer knowing tolerate such action."

It is the clear duty of His Exalted Highness' Government to investigate the case, find out the actual perpetrator of the sacrilegious outrage and to inflict upon him exemplary punishment.

Special Powers Have Been Always Abused

Let Viceroy And Governors Issue Ordinances, But We Won't Vote Such Legislation, Says Mitha

Speaking on the Special Powers Act in the Bombay Council on October 4, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha said, I am one of those who voted for the special powers Bill when it was passed in the year 1932 by this House. The House is well aware of the circumstances prevailing then, when the Civil Disobedience movement was at its height, and also of the circumstances prevailing now. Even the European group have admitted that the circumstances are better now. During the Civil Disobedience movement, when certain cotton firms were boycotted, emergency laws were passed to make boycott illegal; but the European group, who believe in constitutional methods, went on their knees to make up with the Congress and arrived at a settlement with it which was an unlawful association in the eyes of Government. May I ask whether that was constitutional? Sir, the European group could make use of both sides,—first Government, and when it does not suit them, they can go to the Congress and make terms with them.

But the circumstances then and now are quite different. The Civil Disobedience movement has been withdrawn.

NOT OUR DUTY

Mr. Bhadlal Patel has clearly pointed out that under the Government of India Act, the Viceroy and the Governors are invested with emergency powers. Mr. Prater stated that these emergency powers vested in the Viceroy and the Governor were often liable to be criticised by the popular side. But, Sir, they are still there. So we non-officials, are not prepared to legislate for emergencies in future.

Future ministers who are likely to occupy the Government benches and who are very likely to be drawn from the Congress party openly make statements to the effect that they do not want these powers. Why then should we legislate for them and give them powers which they do not want? (A member: Who are the future ministers?) Wait and see. (A Member: He will be one of them.)

DANGER OF ABUSE

The present legislation affects the liberty of the people. As Mr. Saklatvala pointed out, in an emergency we may be prepared to curtail the liberty of the subject. But we cannot do that permanently. Even the argument used against Communism is not satisfactory. The clause itself is very vague. I may be accused of Communism to-morrow and locked up, with these unlimited and undefined powers in the hands of an irresponsible Executive.

After this Act was passed in 1932, we co-operated with Government in combating the Civil Disobedience movement. But what have Government done in return? Civil disobedience movement has been withdrawn. They took advantage of it to further whittle down even the White Paper proposals. The White Paper gave us direct elections to the Central legislature and it gave us no Upper Houses in the provinces to which the country was opposed. But later on the J. P. Committee of both parliamentary houses turned down all that and provided indirect elections on Upper House, which two are definitely retrogade steps taken by them. I make bold to say that we are not prepared to subscribe to such measures in the future, nor are we prepared to support Government in such absurd proposals.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

As far as the European group is concerned, I have clearly pointed out to the House the facilities given to them by the Government. There were many European mills who refused to buy any goods from the firms who were on the boycott list of the Congress. Will the Honourable the Leader of the House point out to me a single instance where a European was arrested under these special powers? How many Indian merchants who refused to sell, whether willingly or through force employed by the Congress, were locked up?

In the case of the East India Cotton Association the Bill was defective and they at once got it amended.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha continued: I want to show how in emergencies one community receives differential treatment as against the other. I want to show the House how the Europeans could support a measure which we cannot. The reason is that we are treated differently. For their sake, Government could amend the Act. The only fault of ours is that we remain on this side of the House and not on that side. Can we, under these circumstances afford to be a party to this legislation and be always pointed out as traitors to the country?

We have been slaves practically of the British in the past, but we are no longer to be such hereafter. We cannot tolerate kicks from both sides any more.

I regret that I have to oppose the first reading of the Bill.

SATYAPAL WELCOMED ON RELEASE

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Numerous messages of welcome and good will were received by Doctor Satyapal on his release. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President welcomes him back to his field of activity and wishes him good health.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai wires as follows:—"Welcome you back to freedom and national service."—United Press.

GURKHA RAID SCARE AT SHILLONG

Streets Deserted & People Get Panicky

SHILLONG, Oct. 13.

There was a fresh commotion again last evening in the Barabazar quarter of the town when a rumour spread that a raid by Gurkhas was imminent.

The Khasi shop-keepers ran for life, leaving vegetables and fish. One Gurkha soldier was found lying injured in the market and was taken to the thana and handed over to the military authorities. Gurkha soldiers in plain clothes surrounded the thana compound and the police lines.

Apprehending trouble the alarm bugle was sounded and armed police posted at the thana gate. A constable on duty at the police bazar junction was chazed by a Gurkha soldier. Owing to the rumour of an impending Gurkha raid streets were deserted and people panic-striken.-United Press.

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Make Sickness Insurance Compulsory

No Need To Wait For Statistical Investigation Or Experimental Schemes, Says Bombay Textile Union Secretary

The Secretary, Bombay Textile Labour Union, has addresed a letter to the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, in the course of which, he says:—

That the necessity of immediate introduction of a scheme of sickness insurance is necessary.

The wages of the workers in India are barely enough to keep the workers' families above the poverty line. The working class population has not only to exist on a diet that is meagre but one that is actively harmful. With wages insufficient to cover the barest necessaries of the workers' family, sickness becomes a catastrophe. Sickness is next to unemployment the largest factor that forces the workers into destitution. The worker who is ill looses his wages and has to leave the disease to take its own course, since he cannot afford to take medical assistance. Proper convalescent care is out of question in his case.

EXPERIMENTS SUPERFLUOUS

My Union is in agreement with the view of the Government of India that there is no reason why a scheme of the kind suggested by the Royal Commission on Labour should await statistical foundation.

Material necessary for framing of a rough estimate of the cost of the scheme and of the incidence of sickness among workers is available. Government can gather some idea of the incidence and duration of sickness among the cotton mill operatives in Bombay from the reports of enquiries carried out by the Bombay Labour Office. Government can utilise the experience of many Government departments which provide for the grant of sick leave with pay and of a few employers who have made provision for sick pay and allowance. My Union would further like to point out that this experience make absolutely superfluous any new experimental schemes for demonstrating the possibility of framing a comprehensive scheme. There is also the vast experience of other countries where the experiment has been tried successfully on which Government can safely depend for guidance. My Union, is, therefore, afraid that the alternative proposed by the Government of India is as much unnecessary as the statistical investigation recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

Besides the fear that the scheme of sickness insurance in India will involve very heavy costs seems also to be untenable. The expedience of the working of sickness insurance scheme in Japan clearly indicates that the costs of a similar scheme in India will not be prohibitory.

In conclusion, my Union would like to urge the necessity of passing a legislative measure making sickness insurance compulsory, instead of resorting to either the statistical investigation of experimental scheme before passing such legislation.

The opening ceremony of the Metropolitan Institute of Commerce at Dadar, was performed by Mr. M. U. Venkateshvaran of the League of Nations (Bombay Branch) on the 7th instant.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Disturbing Swing Of Temperature

ALLAHABAD: Oct. 12.

An Airmail letter, dated 3rd instant, received at Anand Bhuvan, gives details regarding Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health. Her condition, it seems, is far from showing any definite improvement.

During the last days of September, her temperature continued to maintain a very great swing. The maximum reached as high as 106.7 deg. (F.) and minimum as low as 98.0 deg. (F.)

This daily alarming rise and fall caused great anxieties, although in other respects there was no marked deterioration. The pulse continued to be good and nourishment also was taken. There was no cough or sputum, indicating that there was no lung activity, and the high temperature was only due to local pleural inflammation.

On October 2 her temperature was slightly better, the maximum being 105.2 deg. (F.) and minimum 96.8 (F.). Her general appearance was also better that day.

CONDITION CONTINUES GRAVE.

On October 2nd a special Surgeon from Friburg examined her to decide whether any operative measures were necessary and what the future line of treatment should be. Doctors were of the opinion that no operative treatment was indicated and that any such treatment would involve considerable danger. They further thought that in spite of the gravity of the case there were some grounds for hoping that the patient's bodily resistance would overcome the pleural inflammation.

As a result of the operation performed in Berlin in June last, the affected lung had collapsed successfully and there was no lung activity.

The condition of the patient, however, continues to be grave and the swing of temperature was a disturbing sign. Doctors recommend that the present treatment for pleural inflammation should continue with occasional aspiration and irrigation and the putting in of some antiseptic.—United Press.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

Mr. Highet Hopes Scheme Will Soon Be Inaugurated

RAILWAY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The 33rd session of the Indian Railway Conference Association terminated to-day. Mr. Highet, President, in the course of his concluding speech said that the outstanding subjects dealt with this Conference were the proposed revision of the general classification of goods and the use of faked tickets. With regard to the former it is hoped that the procedure recommended by the Conference will enable the revised classification to be brought into force in the very near future while the proposals which had been made for the simplification of and the removal of anomalies from goods tariff should ensure this matter being pursued to reasonable finality within a much shorter period than at one time seemed likely.

At the same time the design of machinery for enabling the accurate quotations of rates to be promptly available to the public will receive the attention it deserves. The matter of the use of faked tickets is a complicated one and presents difficulties both as regards detection and prevention. "As the chairman of the Conference sub-committee said yesterday we must take all conceivable measures not only to prevent these frauds but also to make the "modus operandi" as difficult as possible. I think the Conference resolution which lays down the measures to be taken under the ten heads if applied uniformly on all railways should go a long way towards checking this form of fraud."

IMPORTANCE OF RLY. ASSN.

In conclusion Mr. Highet said that he would like to refer to the encouraging remarks made by the Chief Commissioner to Railways at the opening of the Conference in regard to the important role played by the Indian Railways Conference Association in the successful and harmonious working of the Indian railways as a whole, to the success with which the Conference performed its functions in the past and to his conviction that the value and necessity of the Association would be just as great if not greater in future. The Association dealt with practical problems which could only be dealt with in a practical manner by practical railway-men and whatever changes might follow the constitution of the new Statutory Railway Authority, the speaker could not see that an independent body of the status of the Association could be done away with.

"I would also draw attention to the views expressed by the Member for Railways on Saturday, particularly to his views about propaganda in connection with goods service, the need for greater courtesy to third class passengers and the checking and control of railway staff in connection with fraudulent consignors" (applause).

TRIBUTE TO MR. HIGHET.

Mr. L. Wilson, agent of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. C. A. Muirhead, Agent of the South Indian Railway then eulogised the work done by their outgoing president, secretary and other officers. "I can think of no better way for describing the extent of the work done by Mr. Highet" said Mr. Wilson. "Than to say that he has pulled his weight." Mr. Muirhevad said, "I am sure you will agree with me when I say that Mr. Highet has conducted the business of the Association with brevity in his speeches, soothness in working, alacrity coupled with efficiency in the disposal of all items on the agenda and has indeed as Mr. Wilson aptly puts it pulled his weight" (applause).

Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was elected President of the Association for the year 1936-37.

MEERUT.—The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha U. P. is contemplating to get the Vedas translated into Simple language so that every person may be able to understand it easily.

ALLEGED ADULTERY

Magistrate Rejects 'Brother And Sister' Plea And Convicts Accused

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 12.

In the court of the Sessions Judge at Thana a criminal appeal has been filed on behalf of Narayan Ramchandra Khamberkar, who was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Thana Town, on August 31st last on a charge of adultery with Venubai, wife of Mahant Ramdas Dharamdas of Bombay, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

The facts of the case as given by the Magistrate in his judgment are that on April 20 last Venubai, the complainant's wife left his house in Bombay with some ornaments and arrived at Thana and was living with the accused. Mahant Ramdas filed a complaint on April 29 against both charging them with theft, abetment, criminal breach of trust, adultery and enticing away a married woman for immoral purpose.

According to the prosecution Ramdas was married to Venubai about ten years ago. Since marriage they were living together in Bombay. He married a second wife by name Ratanbai, who has borne him children, while Venubai has no issue.

The story proceeds that on the morning of April 20 last Venubai left her husband's house and arrived at Thana. She offered to live with the accused as his wife, but the accused could not agree to the proposal unless something legal was done, and Venubai passed to him a receipt resigning herself completely to the will of the accused.

Both of them appeared before the Sub-Inspector of the Town Police on April 21. Venubai recorded her statement. On April 24 they came to live in a chawl at Koliwada. On April 25 the complainant, it was alleged, filed a complaint with the Princess Street Police, but no action was taken by them. On April 29 warrants were issued by the Thana Court for the arrest of the accused and Venubai and for the search of the rooms occupied by them. They were accordingly arrested by the police.

The defence was that the accused did not entice Venubai, but she had come of her own accord and expressed her willingness to live with him as his wife.

Venubai says that they slept as brother and sister only, though she had made no secret of her preferential fondness for the accused when she asserted before Mr. Kunte, the retired Magistrate, that "she loved the accused," who was her husband, her God and all in all."

The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge under section 497 I.P.C. of enticing away a married woman for immoral purpose and sentenced on the charge of adultery as stated above.

MONKEY CONSIGNMENT FOR NEW YORK!

CALCUTTA, October 12.

The Kidderpore dock was the scene of an unusual excitement when cages containing monkeys, which were conveyed there by lorries, were placed on board the steamer "City of Rayville" bound for New York. The steamer sailed with 1,000 monkeys.

It is learnt that they will be distributed among hospitals in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other important cities for medical research.—United Press.

Sir M. Ramachandra Rao Better

MADRAS, Oct. 12

Sir M. Ramchandra Rao's condition which was causing anxiety throughout last night, has much improved to-day.—United Press.

ITALY PREPARES FOR WAR IN MEDITERRANEAN

Workmen Busy Day And Night Building Air Fields In Sicily And Submarines Massing To Block Passage Of Hostile Warships

The Italo-Ethiopian controversy has brought about many situations that would have been incredible six months ago and one of the most surprising is the state of tension between Italy and Britain, which is so acute that possibility of war is being openly discussed, says Mr. Arnoldo Cortesi in a wireless message dated September 13 to the "New York Times."

To say that there is a truly imminent danger of war between the two nations, whose fleets have hitherto existed in harmony in the Mediterranean, would be a flagrant overstatement of the case.

It would be more correct to say that Italy is busily and indeed ostensibly gathering together all the forces that she would need in the event of war with Britain in the hope that her very preparedness will deter London from taking any action that would render hostilities inevitable. It is merely a new variation of the ancient adage "If you wish peace, prepare for war."

What is beyond doubt is that Italy, side by side with her preparations for a campaign against Ethiopia, is taking every possible precaution to be in the best possible position to fight Britain on the sea and in the air if Britain's attitude should become such as to lead to war.

THE FIRST INDICATION

The first indication that Italy was not overlooking the possibility that her controversy with Ethiopia might have extremely serious repercussions in Europe was given some months ago by the Cabinet's decision to order twelve new large submarines with a wide cruising radius and the announcement that their construction was being pushed with all possible haste so that they would be ready for use the end of this year or in the first months of next.

Further evidence has been afforded in the last few months. Thousands of workmen are toiling night and day to build air fields in Sicily, which is the logical jumping off place for an air offensive against Malta. The whole Italian submarine fleet is at present gathered in southern ports or in other ports in a position to intercept the British Mediterranean fleet steaming from Malta to Italy.

All arsenals are in a fever of activity and both the navy and the air force have recalled to the colours a number of reservists completely disproportionate to any task likely to be assigned to them in a war against Ethiopia alone. It is perfectly plain that Italy is seeing to it that she shall not be caught unprepared if the situation with Britain should assume a dangerous aspect.

In the event of war Italy hopes that her submarines will be sufficient to prevent the passage of hostile warships through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. She hopes, in other words, to bottle the British Mediterranean fleet up in the Mediterranean, at the same time rendering it impossible for any reinforcements to reach it.

Assuming that this can be accomplished, the Italians rely on their undoubtedly superiority in the air to become masters of the Mediterranean. The first objective of their attacks, of course, would be Malta, which can be reached by fast bombers from Sicily in twenty minutes and is therefore particularly vulnerable. It is thought that the British Mediterranean fleet, without help from the outside, would be powerless against an Italian fleet supported by an overwhelming force of aircraft.

There is little doubt that if worst came to worse Italy would give Britain a run for her money. But considerations such as the above are being made in Italy principally as a hypothetical case. No one really believes that Britain will ever make war on Italy or take any action likely to lead to war, because her interests in Ethiopia are not sufficiently great to fight about.

HARTAL IN ROHTAK

Sequel To Dasara Riot

ROHTAK, October 11.

The situation in Rohtak is now well in hand. All precautionary measures are being taken by the police and the Additional District Magistrate on the spot.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Panipat, will be holding a departmental inquiry into the disturbance that occurred during Dasara.

A complete 'hartal' was observed on Wednesday and a partial one yesterday.

A public meeting held last evening adopted resolutions condemning the action of those responsible for the riot and expressing symapthy with those injured therein.—United Press.

Our Saugor Letter

KUNZRU'S PROPAGANDA TOUR

Appeal For Unity Of All Parties

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Oct. 9.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru accompanied by Messrs. Mandpe and Shahne, Editor of the "Hitavada," in pursuance of their plan to tour in all the important towns of the Central Provinces, visited this place in the last week to popularise the cause of the Liberal Federation of which Mr. Kunzru, is the present President. As this year in Christmas the All-India Conference of the Federation is to be held at Nagpur his visit to the C. P. is very significant.

He surveyed the past political activities and urged the audience that it was now time for all parties to unite and try constitutional methods, in two speeches in Hindi, one for the intelligentzia of the place and another for the public.

Prior to his leaving, he formed a Seva Samitee Boy Scouts' Association, and appointed some of the pleaders, as its office-bearers. He also visited a few of the public institutions and proceeded for Bilaspur.

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL.

Dusserah at Saugor, was celebrated this year with great eclat. Large crowds witnessed various processions that were taken out on different dates, during the week.

On the Dusserah day thousands of men, women, and children, collected on the routes, through which the "Kali" procession was to pass, and the festival was peacefully observed.

Police pickets were posted at important points.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

"Gandhi-Week" inaugurated by the local District Congress workers concluded on 2nd instant. Most of the functions held during the week were for popularising Khadi. Flag-salutation, hawking of Anantpura Khadi, spinning, and meetings, were the principal items. The total sale of Khadi during the week amounted to Rs. 750.

WOMAN ACQUITTED.

A very interesting case of the burial of a female child hardly a month old came up for hearing on 26th September before the Additional District Sessions Judge, Saugor.

The mother of the infant was convicted for attempted murder and was sentenced to 3 years R. I. by the City Magistrate.

The accused woman was supposed to have buried the baby in order to avoid "Panchayat."

As the Additional Sessions Judge in appeal held the guilt not proved on account of several important links in the prosecution missing, he acquitted the accused who was undefended in the trial court.

FIRST HINDU TEMPLE IN LONDON

Maharaja Of Tripura Undertakes To Defray Entire Cost Of Erection

(From A Correspondent.)

On his return from Europe to Calcutta Swami B. H. Bon, preacher of the Goudiya Mission in Europe, was invited by H. H. Maharajah Sir Bir Bikaram Kishore Manikya Bahadur of Tripura state to pay a visit to his estate at Agartola. His Highness is the Vice-President of the London Goudiya Mission Society formed by Swami Bon, of which the Marquess of Zetland is the President.

Bon related to the Maharaja the activities of the Goudiya Math in England and Central Europe, and conveyed the wish of the Head of the Goudiya Math for the erection of the first Hindu temple in London and a home for the diffusion of the spiritual culture of India in the West. His Highness was pleased to agree to meet the entire cost of erection of the London Goudiya Math Temple, and to help in the collection of funds for the construction of the permanent Home and for securing a suitable site for the London Math.

Swami Bon left for London on the 10th October. He will select a suitable place of land in London and will make other arrangements for beginning the construction of the Temple, lecture hall and a Hindu home. The Swamiiee hopes to settle all these by the end of November and hopes to return to India by the first boat in December to raise the necessary funds for the project.

Plea To Make School Clinic Permanent

(From A Correspondent.)

On Sunday, 6th instant, under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, Dr. Bhoosrath delivered a lecture on "The common physical defects among school children and their treatment at the school clinic", in the Madhawrao Rokade Municipal School Hall. Mrs. Janabai Rokade was in the Chair.

The speaker opened with remarks on health in general and dealt more carefully with the health of school-going children. He said, children being national assets and the future pillars of society, their health is of prime importance; and as they themselves are unable to grasp this importance, their guardians are responsible for their health. This question has also a social and national importance and therefore public institutions like the Municipalities have got to share the responsibility with the guardians.

Giving a short description of the Municipal School Clinic at the K.E.M. Hospital, he requested the guardians to see that it was made permanent and its activity widened.

Mrs. Rokade in her speech approved the efforts of the Municipality and said that it was the duty of every guardian to see that the clinic was changed into a permanent institution under the Municipality.

ETAWAH DISTRICT BOARD

Congress Party's Achievements Though In Minority

(From Our Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, (By Mail).

"In spite of their minority the Congress members have been successful in overhauling the Etawah District Board by bringing an all-round improvement to the advantage of the public" said Mr. Satya Narain Datta, the leader of the Congress party in the Board in a statement to the press.

He continued that the total strength of his party was 10 out of 28 seats. They were now leaving the Board in a much better condition than it ever was from all points of view. The finances of the Board are on the most sound basis. When they entered the Board there was a deficit of about Rs. 15,000 which was made up in the very first year leaving a balance of over Rs. 10,000, which is maintained even now in spite of the larger expenditure. They have been spending double the amount on roads in comparison with previous years. They were never in favour of the new taxations and always opposed the recommendation of the Government to levy Circumstances and Property tax and increased the income by economy measures, e.g., reducing the high salaries. The condition of education also improved as the number of schools was not reduced even against repeated recommendations of the Government.

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NEED OF CAUTION IN FOLLOWING ADVANCE

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

A week of quieter markets ends with values 14 points lower.

A general disposition to secure profits on the advance, combined with an appreciable increase in Southern offerings, has called a halt to the advance, at any rate temporarily.

Operators, obsessed as they have been by the "War in the air" feeling have received something of a check in the third official Bureau Report which estimated the likely production at 11,461,000 bales—only 25,000 bales below their last estimate. As general expectations had been below this figure considerable liquidation followed. Forests of frosts over last week-end added temporarily to the bullish enthusiasm, but as these did not materialise no harm has been done.

It now looks as though for all practicable purpose a crop of 11 1/2 millions may be counted upon.

EXCELLENT DEMAND

The excellent demand from the trade continued in the early part of the week, but the last few days have shown indications that the urgent buying and price fixing resulting from the War scare are becoming less insistent.

Technically there can be little doubt that the New York and Liverpool markets are in a very vulnerable state. Speculative enthusiasm has run so high that a very large long interest has been created, and still remains despite a certain amount of liquidation. Additionally, the volume of trade buying has been so large as to give every justification for a belief that the Trade's urgent requirements must be almost filled. An overbought position therefore seems evident and should anything occur to swing sentiment the other way a drastic adjustment of prices would follow.

All hangs upon the outcome of events at Geneva. Broadly speaking, operators have discounted a general conflagration in Europe and any reassurance that the trouble has been localised would be the signal for wholesale liquidation in all commodity markets the world over.

We recommend great caution in following the advance—there are too many people on the "long" side for our liking.

TWO-SIDED MARKET.

Locally, the market has been quick to sense this position and sentiment is a little more two-sided. Like America and Liverpool, however, a tremendous long interest still exists with the corresponding "shorts" in the form of straddle sales against New York and Liverpool and hedges against stocks of cotton—neither a type of sales likely to wish to cover on any drop.

The trade demand has been indifferent.

Erratic yarn markets in Japan have made business with that country difficult and spasmodic and it seems that the recent buying wave is mostly over. It is estimated that business with Japan over the past two or three weeks is about 200,000 bales—mostly of early shipments of new crop. For the time being, their requirements appear to be filled and it seems likely they will wait now until new crop arrivals makes their appearance.

SPASMODIC ENQUIRY.

Europe has sent a spasmodic enquiry, but, as shippers are doubtful about committing themselves to that stormy part of the globe, only a retail business has been booked. Only now is our market realising what the real effects of an upheaval in Europe would mean to Indian cotton and what the application of sanctions would do for a country whose export trade is so essentially world-wide and international. Anything that interferes in any way with the free movements of shipping must indeed be to India's detriment.

Cocal mills have continued to secure their requirements to last up to arrival of new crops and the basis for most staple styles remains firm. Some rather larger cloth sales are reported and the demand for the raw material seems likely to continue.

Clear sunny weather has continued over the entire country and crop reports are very good.

RISE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Foreign Trade Shows Better Returns

Valuable figures regarding the gold value of world trade, the value of the foreign trade of a number of important countries, coal production, petroleum production, base metal production and world industrial activity, are contained in the September number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations.

Twenty-two special diagrams illustrating changes in production and employment, in stocks of primary commodities, in foreign trade, etc., are also given.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE

The gold value of world trade was 1.6 per cent lower in the first half of 1935 than in the first half of 1934; but the provisional figures for July 1935 show a marked increase over July 1934 (imports 5.8 per cent. and exports 3.5).

The decline in the value of trade in the first half of 1935 was entirely due to the continued fall in average gold prices. The quantum of trade increased by some 2 per cent compared with the same period of 1934.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of the foreign trade of a number of important trading countries has in terms of their national currencies increased substantially this year. Imports were higher during the first seven months of 1935 than in the same period of 1934; by 21 per cent. in the United States, 18 per cent in the Union of South Africa and Australia, 16 per cent., in Japan, 15 per cent in British Malaya, 14 per cent. in Belgium, 12 per cent. in Argentine, 11 per cent. in Sweden and India, 6 per cent. in Canada, 5 per cent. in Denmark, 2 per cent. in the U. S. S. R., and remained unchanged in the United Kingdom.

Exports were higher by 17 per cent. in Japan, 16 per cent. in British Malaya, 14 per cent. in Argentine, 9 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 8 per cent in Belgium, 7 per cent. in Australia, 5 per cent. in Denmark, 4 per cent. in India, 2 per cent. in Czechoslovakia, and remained practically unchanged in Sweden, the U. S. A., Canada and Switzerland.

In certain countries, however, trade, even in terms of national courrencies fell off. Imports decreased by 3 per cent. in the Netherlands Indies, 4 per cent. in Italy, 5 per cent. in China, 7 per cent. in Czechoslovakia, 8 per cent. in Germany, 11 per cent. in Switzerland, 14 per cent. in France, and 15 per cent. in the Netherlands.

Exports decreased by 2 per ica, 3 per cent. in China, 4 per cent. in Germany, 6 per cent. in the Netherlands, 7 per cent. in Italy, 11 per cent. in France, and the Netherlands Indies, 16 per cent. in the U. S. S. R.

COAL PRODUCTION

The monthly average of coal production of the world during the first seven months of 1935 was 2.7 per cent. larger than in the same period of 1934, but was 18 per cent. below the average for 1929.

The monthly average petroleum production of the world in the first half of 1935 was 5 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1934 and 4 per cent. higher than the 1929 average.

Base metal production has also increased substantially. In the first seven months of 1935 the production of pig iron and steel was 10 per cent. higher than in the same period of last year.

WORLD INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

World industrial activity increased in 1934 by 9 per cent. to a level some 14 per cent. below that of 1929 and has continued to rise during 1935 in most countries. A comparison in each case of the average for the months of this year for which data are available with that of the corresponding period last year shows that in 18 of the 21 countries considered the industrial production increased: Italy by 20.6 per cent.; U. S. S. R. by 20.3 per cent.; Chile 18.4 per cent.; Germany 17.3 per cent.; Japan 12.8 per cent.; Sweden 10.5 per cent.; Denmark 9.7 per cent.; Hungary 8.9 per cent.; Canada 8.6 per cent.; Austria 7.9 per cent.; Finland 6.8 per cent.; United Kingdom 6.7 per cent.; U. S. A. 6.6 per cent.; Greece 5.2 per cent.; Norway and Poland 4.3 per cent.; Rumania 1.8 per cent.; Belgium 1.5 per cent.; it was unchanged in Czechoslovakia and decreased only in 2 countries—the Netherlands 8.1 per cent. and France 9.6 per cent.

Compared with the average for 1929, the industrial output in 1935 is higher in 11 countries; U. S. S. R. 176.4 per cent.; Japan 38.2 per cent.; Greece 20.2 per cent.; Denmark 19.4 per cent.; Chile 17.5 per cent.; Rumania 16.2 per cent.; Finland 15.8 per cent.; Sweden 7.5 per cent.; Hungary 4.3 per cent.; United Kingdom 3.7 per cent.; Norway 2.9 per cent. In the other 10 countries considered it still remains below the 1929 average: Italy —7.2 per cent.; Germany —9.7 per cent.; Canada —21.7 per cent.; Austria —25.5 per cent.; U. S. A. —26 per cent.; Belgium —31.1 per cent.; the Netherlands —31.8 per cent.; France —33.6 per cent.; Czechoslovakia —33.9 per cent.; and Poland —35.3 per cent.—A.P.

ETAWAH.—Owing to lack of strength, the local Congress Committee has decided not to fight the elections of the Etawah Municipality. It is however fighting the district board elections.

LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3.)

motives provided in Class 1 railways from 1927-28 to 1934-35. You will find that 427 broad gauge locomotives have been purchased during this period, and 501 meter gauge locomotives have also been purchased during the same period, and if the Government were true to their professions and promises and if they had established this industry years ago, as they ought to have done according to their assertions, India by now would have had a splendid locomotive industry, and she would have been in a position not only to supply the wants of this country but also to supply the wants of other countries; we could not merely have manufactured and supplied all the necessary locomotives that this country wanted but we could have manufactured and sent them to other countries. I am bound to say, therefore, Sir that if to-day the Government is having the barren policy of retrenchment, if to-day 47,000 workers and their families are starving in the streets, the sin lies at the door of the Government of India and nobody else.

"MONKEYING"

When Russia or Italy or Germany or England are having their planned economy and solving their economic problems and unemployment problems, in India we are simply told that all matters will be looked into and investigations made. I am sure that if India had a responsible Government of its own, such "monkeying" with affairs of Indians would never have taken place. My Honourable friend Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has made a statement on the floor of this House that if locomotives are manufactured here, a crore will have to be spent and the cost will be very prohibitive. In that connection I would only refer to a statement of no less a person than my Honourable friend Mr. Rau, who said on the floor of this House in answer to a question in 1934 put by Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda. This was with reference to the meter gauge engines that are manufactured in the Ajmer workshops.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

Mr. Rau stated:

"I understand that owing to the fact that the prices in England are now low, according to the latest information available to the Railway Board, there is very little difference in the cost of manufacture at Ajmer and the cost of purchase in England, the difference being only Rs. 26." It does not matter whether the difference is only Rs. 26 or even Rs. 260; neither the Standing Finance Committee nor the public in this country would mind spending that amount. Therefore on all grounds it is absolutely necessary that the Government of this country, even at this late day, should take upon themselves the responsibility of undertaking the manufacture of locomotive engines and locomotive requirements that are needed for this country.

OUR TROUBLE

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has stated that to-morrow the engines may be replaced by the electric engines. Most probably all the engines may be replaced by aeroplanes; all the aeroplanes may be replaced by something else; and I suggest to the Government of India that they must have a long headed view of things, a long vision, to see how they can adjust their workshops on which they have spent crores and crores of rupees in this country. I would suggest to them that they should have not only a locomotive industry, but along with it they should have a subsidiary automobile industry, an aeroplane industry, and certainly the manufacture of electric engines. The whole trouble is this. The Government of India have no long vision because it is not a national Government, because it is a Government that represents English interests and not Indian interests. That is our trouble.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC SALES ORGANISATION

(Continued from page 3.)

and the losses nil. In this connection, it may be added that scientific market research is a subject which has been reduced to a fine art through close observations, researches and recorded experience of past years. As against that the out-of-date agent is virtually speaking totally ignorant of these important factors. The mill or the factory keeps on producing the same old stuff on the same old lines, entirely ignorant of the fact that the demand for same is gradually declining. The result is over-loading of stock, which is when too late, found to be almost unsaleable. This is a factor which is principally responsible for the large losses recently suffered by a member of our Cotton mills.

It was alright when due to post-war artificial demand and prosperity the goods sold automatically, but when put into competition with the up-to-date equipment as represented by countries like Japan, this out-of-date machinery began to make jarring and creek-mately broken down. What is therefore wanted is that in case of all manufacturing industries there should be a department of scientific sales organisation under the control and supervision of well-trained and experienced sales managers co-operating with the technical side and operating continuously on the modern marketing and sales organisation methods.

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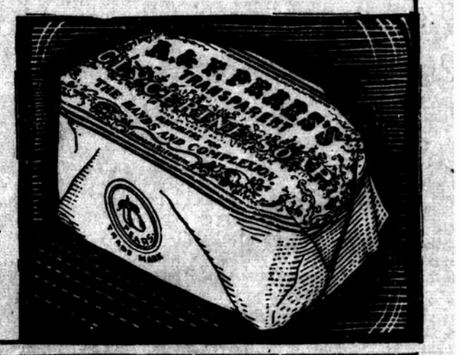

ANALYSIS OF TIN CONSUMPTION

Material Increase In Demand

According to the September Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, world apparent consumption of tin in the period January-July increased by 15.7 per cent in 1935 to 79,620 tons, against 68,831 tons in 1934. Of the total increase of 10,789 tons, 9,664 tons were due to the increase in the tin consumption of the United States of America.

STOCK.

The U. S. A. took 44.5 per cent and the United Kingdom 15.6 per cent of the world's total consumption of tin in the first seven months of 1935. In the year 1934 the proportion taken by the U.S.A. was 37.1 per cent, and by United Kingdom 17.9 per cent. In the first seven months of this year the United States consumption of tin in tinplate manufacture increased by 3,830 tons to 18,900 tons; the quantity used for solder increased by 880 tons to 6,510 tons, while in uses other than tinplate and solder there was a decrease of 960 tons to 11,810 tons.

During the year ended July 1935 the most notable increases in consumption were shown by Russia with an increase of 27.8 per cent. Italy 17.2 per cent, India 14.2 per cent, Canada 12.4 per cent and Holland 11.7 per cent.

Decreases are recorded for Belgium, 31.9 per cent; France 12.3 per cent, and Germany 2.9 per cent.

The following table shows the tin consumption of those countries which used more than 5,000 tons in the period under review. (in tons of 2,240 lbs.):—

	Year ended July 1935	1934	Increase or decrease
	tons	tons	%
U. S. A.	53,265	52,046	+ 2.3
United Kingdom	21,233	20,914	+ 1.5
Germany	10,479	10,788	— 2.9
France	8,308	9,477	— 12.3
U. S. S. R.	6,318	4,943	+ 27.8
Other countries	28,867	26,800	+ 7.7
Apparent World Consumption	128,470	124,969	+ 2.8
World consumption in manufacture ((approx.)	132,500	136,000	— 2.6
Approx. depletion of consumers' stocks	4,000	11,000	

THE TINPLATE INDUSTRY.

The world production of tinplate increased from 260,000 tons in June to 290,000 tons in July. The total output for the twelve months ended July 1935 shows a slight decrease when compared with the previous twelve months from 3,288,000 tons to 3,240,000 tons.

The U.S.A. domestic consumption of tinplate, at 946,404 tons for the first six months of 1935, shows an increase of 29.8 per cent over the total for the fist half of 1934.

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY.

The aggregate world optput of cars and commercial vehicles in July 1935 is shown as 434,000, against 358,000 in July 1934 During the year ended July 1935, in which 4,457,000 vehicles were produced, the world's motor industry increased its output by 23.6 per cent compared with the previous year.

WORLD STOCKS OF TIN.

The total visible stocks of tin at the end of August 1935 are reported at 15,422 tons, a decrease of 126 tons from the previous month's stocks. These stocks stand at 12 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption.

A compaison of the statistics of actual and apparent consumption indicates that during July 1935 consumers' stocks in the United States were practically unchanged, but there was an increase of about 600 tons in the total "invisible" stocks held in other countries.

MEERUT.—Under the auspices of the United Christian Nationalist Party a mass meeting of the Indian Christians of Meerut decided to vote for a Hindu candidate in the forthcoming Meerut Municipal elections.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 12.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on trade buying but later declined on heavy receipts and Southern hedge selling. In view of holiday there was some Wall Street liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points but improved 8 points on trade buying. Later prices declined on selling and closed at a net decline of 8 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 10 points down at 11.20c. per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 10 points down at 11.06c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (11-21 a.m.)	11.04+06
N. Y. March Lowest (2-35 p.m.)	10.90—08
Liverpool March Highest	6.10+01
Liverpool March Lowest	6.07—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Hedge selling in New York. Shortage of contracts in Liverpool. Bullish.

New York.—Market eased on holiday liquidation and hedging. Trade good buyers on scale.

New York.—Increased hedge selling before the holiday well absorbed. Market is acting well notwithstanding heavy movement accelerated by good weather.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Wall Street and more hedge selling.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 12

October	8.28
November	8.23
January	8.07
March	8.03
May	8.01
July	8.00
F. G. F. Spot	8.69

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 12

Broach—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.52
Fine (Good Staple)	5.77
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.92
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.56
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.71
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.86
Bengal—	
Good	4.17
Fully Good	4.27
Fine	4.39
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.27
Fine	4S.39
Superfine	4.51

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 12.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.90-7|16
Paris	74.41
Berlin	12.18
Madrid	35.90
Amsterdam	7.23-1|2
Brussels	29.12-1|2
Milan	60.31
Berne	15.05
Prague	118.43

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Oct. sellers 26|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Jan|April sellers 27|-.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 12.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point. There was some hedge selling which met with good trade calling. Later on there was hedge and straddle selling which was absorbed by trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 3 points higher at 6.50.

East Indian cotton futures closed one point down. Sakels futures closed 10 points higher and Upper closed 5 to 7 points up. The Alexandria market was steady and closed 4 to 15 points higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 12

October	6.17
November	6.09
December	6.08
January	6.06
February	6.06
March	6.07
April	6.07
May	6.07
June	n6.06
July	6.06
August	6.00
Middling Spot	6.43

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations January 6.07 March 6.07.

SEEDS

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Oct. sellers £10-13-9.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Oct.|Nov. sellers £13-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Cont't c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £14-2-6.

Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov. sellers £14-2-6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:

Oct|Nov. nominal per cwt. 7|1-1|2

C and F Bombay:

Oct|Nov. sellers per cwt 6|10-1|2

C and F Karachi:—

Oct|Nov. sellers per cwt 6|10-1|2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 12.

Market was closed.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 12.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels: Nominal:

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Oct. sellers 29|9.

South Australian (Wheat) Parcels: Oct. sellers 32|-.

RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 6-1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 12.

Market:—Quietly steady.

Spot	29-3|8
Forward	29-7|16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-9.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Oct. 11.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	79
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	113
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	103 1/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1935/37	100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New	3 1/4 Dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	82 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	103
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 5/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 11. Corresponding

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1934-35	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding Linters)	3,764	745	2,700	466 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding Linters)	954	168	787	141 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	900	113	947	106 "
Of which to Japan	218	26	300	39 "
Of which to China	6	4	25	6 "
Of which to Great Britain	183	29	127	19 "
Of which to Germany	137	16	131	12 "
Stock at New York	—	6	—	54 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,185	—	2,979 "
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	991	—	1,639 "
World's Visible Supply	—	6,277	—	8,230 "
Of which American Cotton	—	5,055	—	6,238 "
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,815	261	1,769	222 "
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,116	392	1,606	245 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 213/4 advanced to Rs. 214/4 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later was quoted 2 points down. The local market ruled steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 214/6

Broach A/M Rs 215
Bengal D/J Rs. 193/4
Oomra D/J Rs 147

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterda	This year.
Khandesh	87	3,907
Central India	1,456	5,633
Barsi and Nagar	197	1,542
Berar	55	2,144
Central Provinces	138	1,025
Total Oomras	1,933	14,254
Dholera	74	3,614
N.W. Provinces	499	1,743
Rajputana	134	4,488
Sind-Punjab	993	6,773
Broach	103	1,717
Coompta and Dharwar	59	1,042
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,878
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	2,542
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	709	21,507
Total	4,604	61,762

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th. Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterda	This year.
Europe	2,599	30,126
Japan and China	1,924	77,005
Coast Ports	....	2,366
Up-country by Rail	...	17,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,962
Total	4,523	136,261

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 11

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/4; highest 214 3/4; lowest 213; closing 214 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 192; highest 193 1/4; lowest 191 1/2; closing 193 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4; highest 147; lowest 145 3/4; closing 147

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 5 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

December 155 January 148 March 144 May 139 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 213/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.04 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 213/8 New York May 10.95 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Scarcity Of Stocks

Bombay, Oct 10

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

The third U. S. Bureau Report was issued on Tuesday and gave an estimated crop figure of 11,464,000 bales, and a yield per acre of 191.5 lbs. This compares with the 11,489,000 bales crop and 192 lbs. yield published last month and merely confirms that this year's American crop is slightly under 11 1/2 million bales. The amount of cotton ginned up to October 1st was 4,230,000 bales, which owing to the lateness of the season is on the low side compared with previous seasons.

As is only to be expected at this time of the year hedge selling has been on the increase, but the demand for cotton, partly on account of its intrinsic cheapness, and partly under the stimulus of the war, has prevented any decline which might otherwise have taken place. The selling period is not yet over, but when it is we think that we shall see a gradual advance to a higher price level.

The influence of war news has been more keenly felt in the Bombay market than in America, and prices here have been maintained at a higher level throughout the week on speculative buying.

The scarcity of stocks in the local market is also having its influence, as it is believed that, owing to the small carryover, new crop cotton will be in demand as soon as it arrives in the market, and that prices will therefore continue to remain at this parity until the full weight of the Indian crop makes itself felt.

In the near future, however, we look for a slight reaction here, as we think it is too early to expect any genuine support from America and if the war continues to be confined only to the Abyssinian front those speculators, who have bought in anticipation of a general conflagration, will sell out their purchases in their disappointment.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

London market—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £36/2/6

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £36/3/9.

Standard Copper 3 months £36/11/3

Electrolytic copper £41/10

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 35

Copper Sheets Rs. 40/8

Tone:—Firm.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The Share Bazar was entirely closed to-day on account of October settlement.

MALABAR GETS GENERAL RAIN

POONA. Oct. 12.

There has been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in the Malabar and the Punjab Hills, local rain in North-West Frontier Province with a few falls in south-east Madras and lower Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kodaisanal three inches, Drosh and Cochin two each, Mergui one and a half, Bassein and Coimbatore one each.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue fairly widespread in south Madras, recur locally in the Punjab Hills and extend to Kashmir.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm during the whole week owing to the recent war news and rise in the selling limits of 'Nivas' in Java. On the whole Ready Sugar Prices advanced by about 7 to 8 annas per cwt. Forward prices also advanced by about 8 annas in September, 5 annas in October, 3 1/2 annas in Nov-Dec. and 2 1/2 annas in Jan-Mar. shipment. The highest and the lowest rates, during the week were:

Java/Ready Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 13/14/6.
September Rs. 4/11 and Rs. 4/3/3.
October Rs. 4/10/3 and Rs. 4/5/6.
Nov-Dec. Rs. 4/9/6 and Rs. 4/6
Jan-March Rs. 4/9/6 and Rs. 4/7

Arrivals.—S. S. Takliva and S.S. Viceroy of India arrived during the week with about 7,500 bags of Mozambique and 10,000 bags of British Refined sugar respectively. S. S. Tossari, S. S. Risaldar S. S. Fusijama and S.S. General Petiti also arrived with about 18584, 29,366, 5,020 and 23,100 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of September 1935 estimated at about 3,400 bags, as against 1,605 bags during the same month of 1934.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar Per Cwt.
Ready Rs. 14/6
Transhipment Rs. 4/11 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 4/11 F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 4/10/3 F.B.H.
Shipment Nov-December Rs. 4/9/6 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4/9/6 F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/10
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/6.
Tone firm.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/4/9; Highest Rs. 7/5; Lowest Rs. 7/2/9; Closing Rs. 7/3

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/5; Highest Rs. 7/5/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/3/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/1/6; Lowest Rs. 3/0/13; Closing Rs. 3/0/6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bengal Superfine	166
Bengal Fine	161
Bengal F.G.	158
Sindh-Punjab Fine	161
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	158
Wardha-Hingt	216/218
Nagpur Savner	216/218
Pundhurna	207/209
Yeotmal	207/209
Arvi	207/209
Ellichpur	207/209
Berar	207/208
Khamgaon	208/209
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	206
Jaina/Sailu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	239
Punjab/American	239
Punjab/American mix	224
Cambodia	289
Cambodia 2nd crop	254/259
Compta Good	254/264
Bagalkot	244/249
Western	241/254
Kampala	356/359
Busoga	353
Jinja	344
New Manza	226

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-10-35	2116000	1606000
Receipts yesterday 11-10-35	81000	—
Exports to date 11-10-35	900000	947000
Stock at Ports 11-10-35	2185000	2979000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-35	991000	1639000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-35	421000	963000
Visible Supply 11-10-35	6277000	8230000
Quantity in sight 11-10-35	3764000	2700000
Quantity out of sight 11-10-35	1815000	1769000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct 12.

	Cwts
Wheat	8,692
Linseed	17,796
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	128
Gingellyseeds	1,204
Groundnuts	1,585
Castorseed	2,229
Rice	11,706
Myrabollams	246
Cottonseed	663
Mowraseed	14
Gram	2,861
Joowar	898
Bajree	1,366
	Tons
Coal	408

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 12.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 273 3/8
Banks selling T T 271 3/8
Banks buying T T 268 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 137 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 101 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/8

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.90 3/8 11th inst
Hongkong London 2/0 11/16 12th inst
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 12th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 12th inst.
Java/London 7.22 12th inst.
London/Paris 74.41 11th inst.
London/Belgium 29.13 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.05 1/2 11th inst
London/Italy 60.25 11th inst.
London/Berlin 12.18 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th inst
London/New York 4.90 5/16 11th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 11th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-9 10th inst. £7-1-9 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 10th inst. 29 3/8 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 7/16 10th inst. 29 7/16 11th inst.
Silver London New York Ready 65 5/8 10th inst. 65 5/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent. 10th inst. 5/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 10th inst. 3/4 per cent 11th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Unsettled and cloudy.

CENTRAL:—Cloudy showers probable.

WEST.—Showers probable.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Oct 12

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Forward cotton opened easier, following lower Sampin advices. Prices sagged on continued selling by the Indore operator and Commission Houses. Bazaar operators bought. Up-country hedging from the Punjab and Berar was in evidence. Later, prices recovered on buying by Jobbers following Abyssinian war news.

The excitement over war-scares seems to be subsiding especially as Japan having recently bought over 2 lacs bales, as well as large purchases in America, are now out of the market for the time-being and her yarn price are relaxing.

It is also, being gradually realised that so long as hostilities are confined to Abyssinia, the effect on commodities is likely to be negligible. Although the League's economic Sanctions if they are to be absolute and rigid, may ultimately lead to European complications such an eventuality seems far away owing to the lack of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the Members of the League.

Meantime, the present lull and probable restrictions on free International trade and finance may cause further speculative liquidation.

Silver was easier in consequence of option liquidation and fear of tenders, though the U. S. A. continued purchases in London.

Seeds: Wheat improved on speculative purchases but later, met with up-country liquidation owing to good rains in the Punjab. Linseed maintained its steady tone owing to strength of other oil-seeds, despite reports of useful rains in the Argentine.

The latest cable from Buenos Aires reads as follows:—

"The sky is cloudy and rains are expected after the week-end. Plants eaten by locusts are now re-growing but the situation remains critical."

Note. The general warm weather over the cotton-belt accelerating port receipts brought out considerably more hedge-selling. Trade bought on the scale-down. The lateness of the crop as shewn by the ginnings, the intricate terms of bonus payments and war scares leading to heavy trade absorption has partly offset the hedge-selling but the reported intention of Oscar Johnson the Pool Manager to dispose of the Government holdings of five million bales at a loss has deterred speculative activity. Incidental to a boom on the Stock Exchange, the President has issued a warning to operators to refrain from any undue price inflation which may later result in a crash similar to 1929. The statement had a moderating effect on all markets. It seems likely that trade has filled her immediate requirements and replenished her depleted stocks and as there undoubtedly existe a fair speculative long account, we feel that barring any serious turn in the political situation, prices may sag and thus afford a better opportunity for purchases

Rubber: The news from Batavia that the export duty on native rubber is to be raised to 23 guilders per 100 kilos from 13th October.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business. It being teji-mandi day business was restricted. The gold market was quiet.

	Silver Rs. a. p.	Gold. Rs. a. p.
Ready	67 10 0	35 1 6
Aso delivery	67 10 0	35 1 6
Kartak delivery	67 13 0	35 2 0
Kartak Teji-mandi	2 1 0	0 8 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 11.

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

TWO-SIDED COTTON

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"With the possibility of increased hedge-selling during the next few weeks, it seems to us rather premature to look for any advance of importance in the immediate future. However, at present levels, the position strikes us as more two-sided as demand for Americans can eventually be expected to increase at the expense of outside growths. We therefore feel rather disposed to lean more towards the bull side in the event of any reaction of importance."

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct. 11.

October	66.35—32
December	66.70—15
March	67.30

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, have issued the following report dated Sept. 25:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,477,708 on the 18th inst. as compared with £198,402,325 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank anounced the purchase of £294,866 in bar gold.

At the daily fixing about £1,600,000 of bar gold changed hands during the week, but the open market has been active and considerable business was transacted afterwards.

The appreciation of the dollar in terms of European currencies, due to the political situation and seasonal causes, caused a movement of gold to the United States of America, large amounts having been shipped from France and Holland as well as from this country; the amounts shipped or engaged to be shipped during the past week are estimated to be £9,000,000 from Great Britain, £8,000,000 from France and £3,000,000 from Holland.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd inst.

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£788,540
British West Africa	151,301
Tanganyika Territory	7,888
British India	1,057,664
Australia	345,976
Netherlands	156,425
France	142,799
Switzerland	24,594
Venezuela	26,098
Other countries	12,892
	£2,714,177

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£4,604,197
Netherlands	210,061
France	641,794
Switzerland	46,553
Norway	16,250
Palestine	1,000
Other counerics	674
	£5,522,529

The s/s "Naldera" which sailed from Bombay on the 21st inst. carries gold to the value of about £566,000, of which £540,000 is consigned to London and £26,000 to New York.

SILVER.

The market continued to show a steady tone during the past week and prices showed only small variations

There have been no fresh features, China has sold moderately, whilst speculators and the Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold, although the latter have perhaps been more inclined to buy.

Purchases for account of the American Treasury have been more in evidence; possibly influenced by the firmness of the dollar, the limit at which they were willing to buy was raised and appreciable amounts of cash silver were acquired yesterday at the price of 29.5/16d; to-day, however, with the exchange moving in favour of sterling, the limit reverted to 29.3/16d.

There is no change in the immediate outlook, the market at the present level having a steady appearance with a good undertone.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd inst.

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	$1 284,700
British India	439,484
British Malaya	7,963
Japan	637,444
Iraq	12,707
Arabia	3,000
British South Africa	100,000*
British West Africa	1,996
Soviet Union	37,261
Belgium	32,565
Guatemala	4,248
Other countries	8,285
	£2,569,653

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,386,380
France	6,780
Norway	1,779
Other countries	2,311
	£1,397,250

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 19th inst. to the 25th inst. was dol 4.93 3/4 and the lowest dol 4.90 7/8

Stocks in Shanghai on the 21st. consisted of about 279,000,000 dollars and 41,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 278,000,000 dollars and 42,300,000 ounces in bar silver on the 14th inst.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 11.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	33
Amer. Forn Power Com.	6
Amer Forn. Power Gold D.	70
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	55
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	85
Consolidated Gas	30
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A	59
Western Union Telg.	50 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
New York Centrat	21 1/4
Erie R. R.	9
Union Pacific R. R.	90
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	44 3/4
Noranda Mines	40
Int. Nickel of Canada	31 1/4
Amr Celanese	27
Imp. Jap. Govt 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	97
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Den 6 p.c. 1942	102
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106
Ananaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	59
Western Electric Inst	18
Mesta Machine	34
Ford Motors of Canada A.	25
General Motor	47 1/2
Sperry Corp.	13
Goodyear Tyre	17
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Socony	11 1/8
Du Pont de Nemours	134
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27 3/4
American Radiator	17
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1952	81
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	97
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	106
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	110

Strong day; closed firm. Saturday holiday. Mid. Con. Petroleum has declared a dividend of 25 cents. Car loadings up 74,000.

Total business 2 1/4 million.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935

"We Are Dancing A War Dance"

"NEGUS" HOLDS MASKAL FESTIVAL

Unparalleled Demonstration Of Loyalty To Emperor And Fatherland

(From A Special Correspondent).
ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 27.

The Maskal festival which was celebrated to-day in Addis Ababa was something extraordinary also for those people who have had the chance of seeing it in former years. The preparations for it were being carried on for months past and even a number of soldiers were being trained who had to march to-day before the tribunes. But these preparations were not of ordinary character as in former years. These are the rehearsals, as a matter of fact, for a great thing, on which not only the eyes of Abyssinians but the whole world are directed to-day.

ITS NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The events which have taken place in Abyssinian politics, since last December have given quite a different colour to this festival which has a national character and shows the consolidation of the Abyssinian people in the most concrete form. It gives quite a different picture than the one given by the Italian delegate in Geneva. It is said by them that the Negus has not enough authority in the provinces which have been conquered by him in the last fifty years. But the representatives of the people of the same provinces have travelled for days and days together, and reached here in the capital of Abyssinia, in order to take part in their National Festival. To-day when the festival was going to be celebrated, the streets of Addis Ababa were full with the processions of the people from the provinces. They were all going towards one direction alone—the direction in which the festival was appointed to be celebrated.

The Tribune for the celebrations was erected just on the gate of St. George's Church. In the middle of the Tribune was the place for the Emperor. Just before him was the golden statue of the late Emperor Menellik II, looking in the direction of Eritrea, and holding his spear firmly in his hand. This statue is erected, in the middle of a big open central place of the city.

A GOOD OMEN

Althogh the ceremones were to begin at 2-30 p.m., the priests began to gather on the spot early at 12. They were dressed in their glittering robes and had "crosses" in their hands. Even the head priest "Abuna" appeared on the scene at 1 p.m. While I was standing looking at him and the other priests and thing whether they were going to be the central figures of the ceremony, it began to shower. The Emperor came and took his place in the middle of the Tribune. The Abyssinians think themselves to be lucky if it rains on the "Maskal" day. Just after a few minutes, the showers took form of heavy rains and it began to pour in torrents. The Abyssinian were very glad about it. The ceremony could not begin in time because soon it began to hail. Heavy pieces of hail stones began pouring from the sky. The thunders had taken the task of the cannons which were due to be fired at the beginning of the great ceremony. Some Abyssinian could not hold back their joy and cried out "The Italians should mind what it will mean for them."

While the rain had not completely ceased, the Emperor descended from the throne and went at the ceremony place to go three rounds around the Eucalyptus Trees specially placed, in accordance with the customs of the land.

TILL THE LAST DROP

The real ceremony began just after it. The Chiefs with their soldiers who had gathered from the provinces in order to pay homage to the Emperor, began to appear on the scene. They had long swords and spears in their hands and were dancing on their horse backs on the same rythms as their horses on the ground. This way they went before the Emperor and paid their homage. The soldiers or rather the partisans, because they had no military uniforms, although they possessed rifles and swords, were so enthusiastic that the guards were unable to check them. Many of such partisans broke out of their lines, took out their long swords and began to jump, dance and sing "War songs" before the Emperor. The content of their songs was that so long as there was the last drop of blood in their veins, they will protect their Emperor and their Fatherland. Their enthusiasm was so great that one feared whether they were not going to wage war on the intruders on their land, right on the spot. Their war songs were in harmony with their dances. They sang:

"We are the Supreme Warriors,
"We know not fear,
"Know not defeat,
"Our War Dance makes the Enemy Fly,
"Let them attack,
"They will find us of steel,
"Glory to our courage, our strength, our unconquered sword,
"Long Live The Emperor."

WILD ENTHUSIASM

The others sang:
"We Are Dancing A War Dance,
"Because we see the Enemy at our doors," etc., etc.

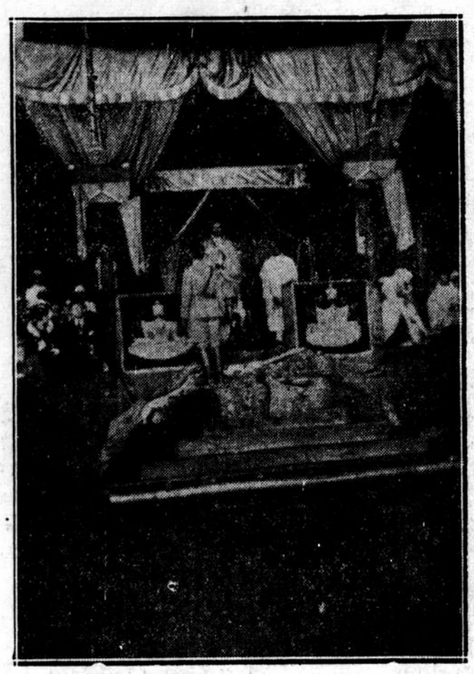
People from all the provinces sang similar songs. It was a difficult job for the guards who were to regulate the demonstrations to check these partisans or to prohibit them from leaving their lines and come jumping to the Emperor with naked swords or pointed spears in their hands. But as soon as they got a hint from the side of the Emperor, they bowed to the ground, joined their lines again and marched forward, jumping, dancing and singing in the same way as they came. Their enthusiasm was so great and wild that there are no such words as would depict them exactly.

After the demonstrations of the Chiefs and their partisans began the parade of the recruits. Among them were several detachments of such people who were serving their punishments in the jails until a few days ago, but were now set free and had enrolled themselves voluntarily in the Abyssinian army. There were also detachments of the people who were formerly slaves, but were now set free and had their ranks among free men. There were also free children of former slaves who demonstrated and showed a picture of New Abyssinia.

AN IMPOSING PARADE

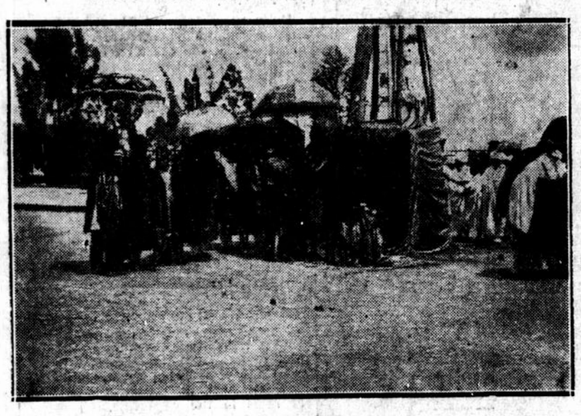
Then began the parade of the regular Army—the Infantry, Cavalry, light artillery, armoured cars, Red Cross equipment cars, and communication detachments, past before the Tribune. They were trained in the way of a modern army, and had the appreciation of important military experts of Europe. At the same time two aeroplanes of the Abyssinian Air Force, flew past the Tribune, greeting the Emperor and the Abyssinian Army.

It took a few hours for the parade to come to an end. But the war songs and the demonstrations lasted even until dark. One hears it to-day in the streets of Addis Ababa, but to-morrow, one will hear in the provinces, in the valleys, in the mountains, and specially on the fronts: "We are Dancing a War Dance, etc., etc."



Emperor Haile Selassie seated on the tribune specially erected for the Maskel ceremonies.

His Excellency Dadjnz Mash Nazibon (marked with x) with his European officers on one side and the Catholic priest of Harrar and other Europeans, on the other side.



Abyssinian priests praying for victory to the Emperor and for peace.

A demonstration of the people from the provinces of Abyssinia in the streets of Addis Ababa on the Maskel festival day.

Abyssinian priests awaiting the Emperor's arrival on the day of the Maskel festival.

CONGRESSMEN AND OFFICES

Move To Lift Ban On Discussion Of Issue At A. I. C. C. Meeting

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The forecast made by the "United Press" that the A.I.C.C. might discuss the question of acceptance of Ministerial offices by Congressmen under the new Constitution and give a lead to the Lucknow session on this important issue, has now become a matter of practical proposition.

Notices of three resolutions to be moved on October 18 the non-official day of the meeting—urging the lifting of the ban on acceptance of office and grant provincial autonomy on this issue have been given.

Local opinion is strongly for the acceptance of offices, and great significance is attached to a lengthy editorial of the "Hindu" to-day strongly urging the A.I.C.C. to remove the ban on office acceptance to "strengthen the National Front."—United Press.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED

SHILLONG, October 11.

Several police constables were severely assaulted by some Gurkha soldiers stationed here who, concealing their identity by covering their faces with caps and mufflers, attacked the constables in a shop in the local bazaar last evening.

The constables who received serious injuries inflicted with sharp weapons are lying in hospital in a precarious condition and the dying declaration of one has been recorded.—United Press.

ROUND THE WORLD PLEASURE FLIGHT

CALCUTTA, October 12.

Mr. H. L. Farquhar, the first Secretary to the British Embassy in Mexico, who came to Dum-Dum yesterday, flying from Bangkok, left for Jodhpur this morning.

Mr. Farquhar is on a pleasure flight round the world and has already covered by flight New York, Canada, Behring Straits, Harbin, Eking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hanoi, Saigon and Bangkok. He will follow the Imperial Airways' route and reach England within a week.—United Press.

Protest Against Meerut Dt. Board's Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, October 10.

Considerable resentment prevails here amongst the Hindus on account of the recent decision of the Meerut District Board to charge rents to persons fixing their tents in centres Nos. 8 and 9 at the famous Garhmukteshwar Ganges fair.

A mass meeting of the Hindus held here lodged a strong protest against this obnoxious measure and asked the District Board to rescind it failing which they would be compelled to take every possible step that lay in their power.

Egypt Quivers For Its Independence

Unparalleled Sympathy For Abyssinia

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT HAIFA

Italians Enforce Compulsory Service Of Soldiers On Somalis

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

There is no parallel either in the ancient or the modern history of Egypt and Abyssinia, to the deep anxiety and keen interest Egypt has been manifesting in the Abyssinian situation, which most probably will involve the two neighbours into a severe struggle for their independent existence against Italian aggression. Egypt is apparently rather more than nominally concerned in this struggle. Lest nothing shall be too late every possible plan of activity has already been marked out boldly.

Cairo is in perpetual dread of the approaching storm, and men are impatient to hear the latest developments. The very day Italy began her onslaught, and opened war without even the ceremony of an ultimatum, insomnia crept over Cairo, and people were moving about all the night through thronging round the offices of newspapers to hear the latest news.

On the third day of the war a huge procession of Egyptians Soudanese and Africans was taken out as a protest against Italy's aggression: It was hard for the police to direct the surging waves of the mass. The procession stopped in front of the palace of the British High Commissioner and shouted "Help Abyssinia".

Hundreds of Ulemas are busy praying at Al-azhar and other mosques for the victory of Abyssinia. Every paper and organs of the various parties, are urging the Government to give active help to Abyssinia.

Italian firms and their offices are being guarded by armed police. The Italian consulate is also being guarded by a strong police force. The butchers and vegetable and fruit merchants have decided not to supply anything to the Italian civilians in Egypt. Almost all the parents have removed their children from the Italian art school at Cairo.

Similiar conditions, more or less, according to the latest telegrams, are prevailing all over the Arabic countries viz., Syria, Palestine Iraq and Byrouth etc., where feelings against Italy are getting bitter since the war has actually begun; and volunteers who are prepared to fight for Abyssinia are increasing in number day by day, Egypt alone having 13,000.

PREPARATIONS AT HAIFA

Great preparations to meet the call of war are progressing fast in the Haifa harbour, where all the sea round about is being mined by the British with shells a meter long. Every thing is almost ready, only the orders are being awaited. The patrol pipe line coming from Iraq to the Haifa harbour necessitated all these precautionary measures. It is understood that the British Naval Force will be concentrated on five different places, viz., Haifa, Port-Said, Suez, Alexandria and Akabah for defensive purposes. By this time 35 submarines are already stationed at Haifa and Alexandria and more are expected to work in the Red Sea.

YEMEN COAST GUARDS STRENGTHENED

According to a message from Suriya Bey, the Turkish commander in Yemen, 20,000 regular soldiers under Turkish officers are proceeding to Hodeida from Sanna (Capital of Yemen) following the order of Saifuleslam Ahmed to reinforce the present strength of 30,000 soldiers who are already stationed all along the coast.

SUFI KAZI HANGED

A sorrowful news has come from the Makdishe (Italian Somaliland) that Kazi Mohamed Bin Hassan the Peer of the Kadriyya school of Sufis and a prominent theologian has been hanged by the Italian authorities along with six other Sufis from among his followers. The Italian authorities had scented that this holy man was carrying on secret communications with the Sunossi leaders of the desert through Somali Muslim sailors who were frequenting the Egyptian coast; besides he had issued a Fatwa against the compulsory recruitment of Somalis by the Italians.

COMPULSORY SERVICE OF SOLDIERS

The Muslims of the Somaliland are much disturbed, as everybody is being put to the service of the Italian soldiers. Women have to bring water on donkeys and mules from a long distance taking 6 hours to cover while their husbands are forced to bring wood from the jungles and render every service to the soldiers as cooks laundrymen and sweepers. Somali sailors serving in the French, British and German ships are afraid of returning home lest they be forced to give voluntary services or else dragged into compulsory services to the military.

Cyclostyle posters bearing the heading "Nahra-i-Jang" have been broadcast all over the city of Lahore asking the people to be ready to work out the socialist programme for attainment of country's freedom.

MEERUT DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

Delhi Congress Civic Board To Set Up Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, October 10.

To consider the question of election to the Meerut District Board a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Civic Board was held here under the Chairmanship of Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A.

The Board after co-opting some more members resolved to invite applications from the intending candidates. At the Board's next meeting these applications will be considered and nominations would be made.

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